

Herald Tribune

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Algeria	4.00	Denmark	1.00	France	1.00	Germany	1.00	Italy	1.00	Japan	1.00	Norway	1.00	Sweden	1.00	Switzerland	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.K.	1.00
Austria	1.00	Belgium	1.00	Canada	1.00	Finland	1.00	Greece	1.00	Ireland	1.00	Israel	1.00	Lebanon	1.00	Luxembourg	1.00	Netherlands	1.00	Portugal	1.00
Romania	1.00	Saudi Arabia	1.00	Spain	1.00	Taiwan	1.00	Tanzania	1.00	Tunisia	1.00	U.A.R.	1.00	U.S.S.R.	1.00	Yemen	1.00	Yugoslavia	1.00	Zaire	1.00

Syrians Down Two Attacking U.S. Jets



Syrian soldiers give the victory sign at the wreckage of the U.S. fighter-bomber shot down near Kfar Salwan, Lebanon.

Reagan Asserts Resolve To Protect Peace Force

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Sunday that the bombing raid on Syrian positions in Lebanon was launched in response to an "unprovoked attack" and the United States would continue to defend its forces.

"We don't seek hostilities there," Mr. Reagan said on the White House lawn. "We want to stabilize the situation in Beirut until all the forces are withdrawn. We are going to defend our forces there and this was the reason and purpose of the mission earlier today."

White House officials said that Mr. Reagan was fully involved in the deliberations that led to the U.S. action and had ordered the bombing raid, in which two U.S. planes were shot down.

"For some time now," Mr. Reagan said, "we have been flying regular and routine reconnaissance flights with unarmed planes in Lebanon as a part of the defense and protection of our forces there."

Mr. Reagan said that the Syrian government had been notified of the flights, by planes based on aircraft carriers off the Lebanese coast, and also had been told that the planes were unarmed.

"Early yesterday," he said, "two such reconnaissance missions were fired upon from literally hundreds of anti-aircraft and a combination of surface-to-air missiles which were coordinated from several sites by the Syrians. Early today we responded to this unprovoked attack by striking back at those sites from which had come the attack."

"Our mission remains what it was," Mr. Reagan asserted, "to help stabilize the situation in Beirut until all the foreign forces can be withdrawn and until the government of Lebanon can take over the authority of its own territory."

In Paris, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said that the United States will continue to strike at Syrian positions in Lebanon if the Syrians shoot at U.S. reconnaissance flights.

Mr. Weinberger stressed that the attack was not in reprisal for the Oct. 23 attack on the U.S. Marine Corps compound in Beirut in which 239 Americans were killed.

A Pentagon spokesman said the attacks were coordinated with the French and Italians in the multinational force in Lebanon, but there was no coordination with Israel.

Both U.S. and Israeli officials said that the American raids on Syrian positions were unlikely to lead to war.

Undersecretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger said the attack was not a result of the new U.S.-Israeli military cooperation agreement worked out last week.

The assault also did not signal a desire for war with Syria in Lebanon, he said.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel echoed Mr. Eagleburger's assessment, saying: "I cannot imagine that Syria will decide to take this way of an all-out war with the United States and Israel."

President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon arrived in Paris on Sunday from New York and was met by officials from the U.S. Embassy, airport officials said.

Embassy officials refused to confirm or deny the report and also refused to say whether Mr. Gemayel would meet in Paris with Mr. Weinberger.

8 Marines Die as Druze Open Fire on Beirut Base

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — U.S. planes attacked Syrian military positions deep inside Lebanon for the first time Sunday, losing two of the aircraft and having one pilot taken prisoner by the Syrian Army. A second American pilot reportedly was killed.

The attack involved at least 24 A-7 Corsair and A-6 Intruder light bombers as well as F-14 fighters, which took off from two aircraft carriers stationed off the coast of Lebanon at about 8 A.M.

[Eight U.S. marines were killed and two were wounded when Druze gunners opened heavy fire on the Marine base at the Beirut airport Sunday night. The Associated Press reported from Beirut. Major Dennis Brooks, a Marine spokesman, said the marines came under intense fire about 12 hours after the shooting down of the jets.]

[U.S. Navy ships opened fire on the anti-government forces that were pounding the Marine encampment with rockets, small-arms fire and artillery barrages.]

The Pentagon said the jet raid was in retaliation for an incident Saturday morning during which it said Syria fired "a combination of a heavy volume of anti-aircraft fire and at least 10 surface-to-air missiles" at a flight of U.S. reconnaissance planes over Lebanon.

The U.S. planes, attacking in waves, hit Syrian gun positions nine to 19 miles (about 15 to 30 kilometers) east of Beirut deep in the central Lebanese mountains behind Syrian lines.

One of the planes, an A-7 Corsair bomber, crashed into a residential area near the port of Tyre, 10 miles north of Beirut, and the pilot, Commander Edward T. Andrews of Virginia Beach, Virginia, parachuted into the sea.

He was picked up by a Lebanese naval patrol boat and taken to shore where a U.S. helicopter took him back to the aircraft carrier Independence with only minor injuries.

The second plane, an A-6 Intruder attack bomber with two pilots, crashed near Kfar Salwan, 20 miles east of Beirut in a rugged mountainous area under Syrian control.

A Syrian military spokesman said one of the two pilots had been taken prisoner but made no mention of the second. Syrian soldiers at the scene of the crash said the other pilot had died as the result of injuries he sustained when he landed on the rough terrain in a rocky and wooded gully below the village.

An Associated Press photographer who arrived minutes after the crash said one of the pilots, a white, was sitting in the midst of the wreckage and apparently had not ejected from the aircraft. Syrian soldiers at the site later said one of the pilots had been killed and the other had been rescued and died of his injury.

The photographer saw the other pilot, a black, sitting in a Syrian Army jeep looking dazed. A Syrian soldier had an arm around him. Soldiers said he had a broken leg and a gash in the other leg.

The surviving pilot and the body of the dead one reportedly were taken to a hospital in Qornayel, a few miles west of Kfar Salwan, before being sent on to Damascus.

The Syrian spokesman said U.S. F-14s and A-7s had attacked six Syrian positions from Kfar Salwan on the Damascus highway to Dahr al-Bidar, about 20 miles to the east. Kfar Salwan was also hit, as were Hama, Hama, and Mouni Kneissch.

The spokesman said that the Syrian forces had two dead and eight wounded and that one vehicle and an ammunition dump had also been destroyed.

He claimed that three U.S. aircraft had been brought down and "one pilot made prisoner." There was no U.S. confirmation of a third plane having been hit.

Syria's foreign minister, Abdel-Halim Khaddam, condemned the U.S. attack as "an escalating military battle has produced its in-

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Schmidt Seeks Broader-Based Alliance Strategy

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — The former West German chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, says he believes that the Reagan administration does not understand that U.S. military strategy will fail unless it is made part of a larger effort to seek détente with the Soviet Union, negotiate a stable peace and create a viable economic world order.

"The United States no longer has a grand strategy, even though the world is changing tremendously; it only has a military strategy and men like [Defense Secretary] Caspar Weinberger are tragically wrong to believe that this is a substitute for an overall concept," Mr. Schmidt told a group of Americans and Germans at the Aspen Institute in West Berlin a few days ago.

Mr. Schmidt's remarks here, and statements he made in other contexts including a background conversation, emphasized his conviction that the members of the Western alliance must embark on a long and painful effort to rethink their objectives. Although he has served notice that he will not run again for parliament, he is likely to remain one of the most influential contributors to this reappraisal, on



Helmut Schmidt

the international and German level.

"We are seeing military considerations getting priority over everything else. I think that is an aberration," he said, speaking of U.S. policies.

"Not since the Romans at the time of Christ has the world been so dependent economically on one power, but the Reagan administration does not understand this and does not see that it has a special responsibility as a result," he said.

"The administration does not see that the enormous American deficit is strangling reinvestments in fixed capital all over the globe and that unemployment has arrived everywhere in the industrial world."

"The economic threat to the Western world has grown. The economic upheaval will last into the '90s and social and political destabilization are going hand in hand with it," the former chancellor said.

Mr. Schmidt has told his constituents in Hamburg that he will not run for re-election to the Bundestag. At 64, he has plans for two books. One, a personal view of the personalities with whom he has dealt at the top of the international scene, will be ready in 1986. The other, which he describes as political-philosophical, will take five years to write.

Mr. Schmidt was first elected to parliament 30 years ago. He was defense minister for three years and finance minister for three more. For nearly a decade, from 1974 until last fall, he was chancellor. No one expects him simply to fade away.

The debate on basic objectives of the alliance is urgent, he says, not so much because deployment of the U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles

has started, but because the fundamental philosophy of the alliance has become blurred and its objectives unclear.

He called for a return of the alliance to its 1967 concept in which the principle of deterrence through military strength was firmly tied to the principle of détente through economic cooperation and diplomacy. This, he said, was the philosophy worked out by the member states in December of that year and laid down in the so-called Harmel Report, named after Pierre Harmel, then the foreign minister of Belgium.

The former chancellor remains convinced that West Germany was right to go ahead with the stationing of Pershing-2 missiles.

He opposed his own Social Democratic Party's motion against deployment. But in parliament last month he refused to vote for the Kohl government's motion approving deployment because it said that the United States had done everything possible to bring about agreement at the Geneva talks — which Mr. Schmidt believes is not true — and because he feels that Chancellor Helmut Kohl has been content to follow Washington's lead in

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

EC Summit Opens With Dispute on Farm Reform

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

ATHENS — The 10 heads of European Community governments began a three-day summit meeting here Sunday with a tentative discussion of proposals to reform their much-disputed Common Agricultural Policy.

At major divergences in approach to limiting farm spending surfaced only several hours after the meeting began.

French government spokesmen described to reporters British attitudes toward solving EC problems as reflecting "striking hypocrisy."

"The nine others had a spirit of open-mindedness," the spokesman said Sunday evening, but he declined to explain what constituted

the conflict in approach in the British position.

A spokesman for the British delegation, speaking later with reporters, countered: "We never mind being rigid if we are right." He added that it was inaccurate to speak of the position as being "nine against one."

He and another British spokesman said that the opening session was a "disappointing afternoon" and that the heads of government had not "gotten to grips" with basic issues. But the two officials reiterated Britain's determination to continue pressing for budgetary and agricultural reform.

"There are many differences and no majority views on such issues as cutting dairy production, and tomorrow will be a very hard day," one British spokesman said.

The meetings, which began Sunday afternoon and are scheduled to continue through Tuesday, also will take up a wide range of international political issues, such as East-West relations, the Middle East, Central and Latin America and Cyprus, according to community officials and sources from individual delegations.

Commenting on what he described as the "very determined" effort by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain to focus the summit on budgetary issues, a British government spokesman said that the meeting was above all "a test of political will" to see whether the community could limit its spending.

The EC budget this year calls for spending more than \$24 billion — with about 62 percent representing

farm spending, mostly for dairy subsidies.

However, EC officials warned Sunday that the community had virtually reached its legal limit on means to finance the budget through levies, tariffs and up to 1 percent of the combined turnover tax revenue of member nations.

In sharp contrast to the British approach of limiting overall farm expenditures, President François Mitterrand of France said in his presentation to the summit meeting that the key to controlling the agricultural costs was in limiting the imports into the community of costly nongrain feed substitutes.

The French proposal to limit such imports, which come primarily from the United States in the form of corn gluten and citrus pel-

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South European Socialists Adopt Pragmatic Line

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

MADRID — For the first time in history, Socialist and Socialist-led governments have come to power in every country in southern Europe.

But this remarkable turnabout over the last two and a half years has in no way changed the pro-American alignment of this half of the continent or endangered U.S. military interests along the Mediterranean.

Nor has it led to radical upheavals in the domestic workings and priorities of the countries themselves — France, Spain, Portugal, Italy and Greece.

Instead of turning away from Washington, most of the southern Socialists are pursuing a close relationship with the Reagan administration.

At home, instead of nationalizing industries and promoting programs of state welfare or redistribution of wealth, the governments are pushing through policies of economic austerity.

In the absence of economic changes, the southern Socialists have turned to programs in other areas that do not increase the budget. In Spain, an anti-abortion law has been liberalized; in France, the death penalty abolished; in Greece, women's rights advanced, and in Italy

the penal code reformed. These are perhaps ways of indicating an abiding concern with social justice.

The rise of socialism in southern Europe began with President Francois Mitterrand's victory in France in June 1981. It continued with Socialist majorities in Greece in October that year and in Spain in October 1982. This April,

Europe's New South

Socialists in Power

First of three articles

Socialists won a plurality in Portugal; Italy's government was placed under a Socialist prime minister in August, although the party itself is still a minority in the governing coalition.

While most of northern Europe was installing or confirming conservative leaders, southern Europe was marching in the opposite direction.

Prime Minister Andrei Papandreu of Greece believes that the southern Socialists are forging "a third way." Last month he invited the prime ministers of the four other countries to Greece to give some definition to their labors and produce a bit of communal solidarity.

But national interests took precedence over ideological affinity.

By the end, Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain was angry at Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France over French obstacles to Spain's entry into the European Community. Bettino Craxi of Italy was so far apart from Mr. Papandreu on the issue of deploying new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe that he made a separate statement to the press to emphasize the differences.

If southern socialism has a defining trait as an ideology, it seems to be its lack of ideology. It is moderate, pragmatic, flexible. It loses in doctrine and gains in realism. Although it may have begun as a red tide along the Mediterranean, it appears to have ended up as more of a pink wash.

"It's realism above everything else," said Mario Soares, the Portuguese prime minister. "There is no Mediterranean socialism."

On military issues of overriding importance, such as the missile deployment, the Socialists are sometimes less equivocal than the center or rightist leaders they replaced.

Mr. Mitterrand, for example, has come out in favor of the deployment of the cruise and Pershing-2 missiles much more forcefully than did his predecessor, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. While Willy Brandt of West Germany's Social

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Socialist Leaders in Europe



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■ Exile in Moscow led a former Hungarian prime minister to give up Stalinist dogmatism. Now he is a dissident. Page 4.

■ Thousands marched through Paris at the end of seven-week trek to protest racism. Page 5.

■ British printers will meet with a newspaper owner today to try to resolve a feud that turned violent last week. Page 5.

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■ Rupert Murdoch's holding company has bought 6.7 percent of Warner Communications. Page 7.

AMERICAN TOPICS

N.Y. Bishop Assails
Disco's Church Look

Opening last month in the former Church of the Holy Communion, the Limelight discotheque drew a crowd of New York celebrities to dance in a setting of pews, stained glass windows, a stone cross and an altar. But its church theme also has drawn public controversy and the ire of the Right Rev. Paul Moore Jr., the Episcopal bishop of New York.

"The onerous pornography has never made me as upset as this sick, pathological use of symbols sacred to millions of New Yorkers," wrote Bishop Moore in a letter published Thursday in *The New York Times*. The bishop reacted particularly strongly to one partygoer's widely photographed arrival atop a cross which he then danced across the floor. "This public depravity I have never thought possible even in New York," Bishop Moore wrote.

The former Episcopal church was consecrated 11 years ago and sold for use as a drug rehabilitation center. Later the building was bought by Peter Cauter, 31, a Canadian entrepreneur who had opened discos in Atlanta and in Hollywood, Florida. He spent a reported \$3.5 million on restoration and decorations, including a giant video screen on which scenes from the movie *"The Ten Commandments"* are flashed.

How long Limelight stays in New York's often-fickle limelight remains to be seen, but for now it's considered one of the city's hottest new places. On Tuesday, Christmas trees decorated by celebrities are to be auctioned off at a black-tie gala to benefit the Special Olympics program for retarded children. Caroline Kennedy, daughter of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, and Maria Birtton Carson, daughter of Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton, are among the organizers.

Got a Tax Shelter?
IRS May Be Curious

For U.S. taxpayers, few words in the American vocabulary can strike as much dread as "Internal Revenue Service audit." Roscoe L. Egger Jr., commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service, expects his agency's staff will do about 1.4 million audits of the individual income tax returns filed next year for 1983, and at a news conference last week he gave a warning of some odds.

For most taxpayers, he said, the likelihood of an audit will be 7 to 8 percent. For the well-off, there are higher chances to go with higher incomes; the possibility rises to 10 percent.

Asked to identify four factors that would lead to an audit, Mr. Egger ticked them off as "tax shelter, tax shelter, tax shelter, tax shelter." An IRS spokesman said, would be the farthest out of tax shelter abuses by high-income taxpayers. The IRS chief said that audits would be a sure thing for persons found taking part in "abusive" tax shelters, defined by the agency as investments undertaken just for tax benefits, without care for profits.

Besides signaling the crackdown on such abuses, Mr. Eg-

Holocaust Center
Expanding in L.A.

In Los Angeles, the nation's largest institution devoted to the study of the Nazi extermination of Jews is planning an expansion that will nearly quadruple its size. Located within the Yeshiva University of Los Angeles, the Simon Wiesenthal Center has launched a campaign to raise \$15 million for construction and a \$15-million endowment to subsidize operations.

Named for the Viennese architect who has tracked down hundreds of Nazi war criminals, the center opened the fund-raising drive at a recent dinner honoring Mr. Wiesenthal on his 75th birthday. The five-year-old center now includes a museum, library and research facilities, with operations financed by about 200,000 regular donors.

Greenbacks to Get
New Look by 1999

U.S. paper money will look different in small but significant ways by the end of the decade, say Treasury officials who are studying final options for changes in the currency. Their aim is to foil counterfeiters who are reaping the benefits of increasingly sophisticated photocopying techniques.

Treasury officials say the new greenbacks will still be green on the back, black on the front, and basically the same in appearance. They are stressing that the changes will not amount to more than a 10-percent difference in appearance because, they say, the public doesn't take kindly to major shifts in the look of its paper money. No major changes have occurred since 1928, when bills became smaller in size.

While the currency has stayed the same, copying and printing methods have been advancing technologically. Last year, counterfeiters succeeded in passing on an estimated \$7.8 million in bogus notes to the public, \$64 million worth were seized which they reached general circulation.

One way being considered to stymie the counterfeiters is to tint the background colors of the bills, making it harder to reproduce them on color photocopying machines. Another is to add a thin colored thread to each bill that would be visible when held up to the light, but invisible when laid flat—as on a copying machine. Threads or watermarks also could be encoded so that counting machines could detect false bills.

Recommendations by officials from the Treasury, the Federal Reserve Bank and the Secret Service are to go to Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan next year. After he makes a decision, it will take about two years for new bills to be issued. Treasury officials say it is unlikely there will be any mass recall of old bills; instead, old notes could be turned in to the government over time.

U.S. Studies
Moscow Arms
ComplianceReagan Ordered Report
On Alleged Violations

By Don Oberdorfer
and Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—A senior interagency committee headed by the White House national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, is preparing a comprehensive report on alleged Soviet violations of arms control agreements with the aim of presenting it to Congress and the public, according to administration officials.

The work, reported nearing completion, was undertaken by the interagency panel when President Ronald Reagan briefly considered publicizing charges in March that the Soviet Union had ignored a limitation in the SALT-2 treaty on new types of intercontinental ballistic missiles. Although Mr. Reagan opposed the 1979 treaty, which has never been ratified by the Senate, both countries have agreed to abide by its provisions.

Instead of speaking out, officials said, Mr. Reagan ordered a study of Soviet compliance by the interagency committee.

Some of the items listed as potential Soviet violations were conveyed to the Soviet ambassador, Anatoly D. Dobrynin, last summer and to a special consultative committee of the two nations in Geneva, formed to monitor compliance with arms control agreements. The responses, from the U.S. standpoint, were unsatisfactory. Now that the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe have been broken off by the Soviet Union, officials dealing with arms control have more time to consider the violations.

The study is reported to be in the drafting stage. But there is no consensus, sources said, about what to do when the report is completed.

Soviet allegations that the U.S. program for an MX missile deployed in silos is a future violation of the SALT-2 treaty are complicating the situation. Enlargement of silos is limited, and building new ones is prohibited under SALT-2.

The Soviet Union also charged during recent arms control negotiations on medium-range missiles and strategic weapons that U.S. deployment of ground-launched cruise missiles with a 1,500-mile (2,400-kilometer) range will be a violation of the protocol to the SALT-2 agreement, sources said. The protocol was to take effect when the treaty entered into force, which has never formally occurred. It was due to expire Dec. 31, 1981.

Among possible Soviet violations that officials said are under study are:

- Repeated testing of what many U.S. officials believe to be two new ballistic missiles, the SSX-24 or PL-4, and the PL-5. SALT-2 provides that only one new type of missile may be tested by each side. The Russians say the PL-5 is not a new weapon but a modification of an existing one.

- Encoding of radio signals beamed to Earth during missile test flights. Limits on such concealment of information are part of SALT-2.
- A new Soviet claim in Siberia that the Russians claim is for monitoring space flights but that some U.S. officials suspect is part of an anti-ballistic missile system. If so, it would violate the 1972 treaty limiting anti-ballistic missiles.



HIGH WIND AT THE BAY — An overturned truck blocks traffic on San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge. The truck overturned in winds Saturday of up to 92 mph and forced officials to close the bridge. It was reopened, then closed again because of the continuing winds.

Nicaragua Offers Rebels
Role in Elections in 1985

By Loren Jenkins

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Nicaragua's Sandinista government, in two decrees presented Sunday, offered guerrillas fighting against it from Honduras and Costa Rica the chance to lay down their arms and return to Nicaragua to take part in national elections being organized for 1985.

Presented at the closing session of the Sandinista-dominated legislative Council of State, the decrees offered to let bygone be bygones for most of the guerrilla rank and file. The government also promised to restore agricultural lands to those whose farms had been occupied in their absence and offered any returning rebels full participation in the coming elections, including the right to stand for office.

The decree that spelled out the offer, however, specifically excluded all officers of the Nicaraguan National Guard and security forces under General Anastasio Somoza, who was overthrown by the Sandinists in 1979.

It also excluded all leaders of rebel groups who had either advocated foreign intervention in Nicaragua or who had organized or planned "terrorist attacks" that had harmed civilians or Nicaragua's economic infrastructure or resources.

The decree also excluded all those currently in jail as the result of convictions for acts against public security, so long as the Council of State does not pass an act of pardon that would cover them. There was no indication Sunday that such an act of pardon would be asked for.

Although the reconciliation decree said that those who laid down their arms would have "all the guarantees that this decree grants them to return to the country and reintegrate themselves into its civil life," it did not specifically state that past acts or pending criminal charges would be dismissed.

Senior Sandinista officials said privately that that would be the case, however.

The decree also offered safe conduct passes to all rebels covered by the government order so they could return to their homes from exile abroad. It said all who returned would have the option of receiving lands under the government's land reform program.

As for former agricultural land owners who had abandoned their farms and had since had them occupied, "these same lands will be restored or adequately compensated for."

The second decree dealt specifically with the future elections, which the government reiterated would be held in 1985. The decree said that the Council of State would be reconvened in an extraordinary session Jan. 4 to work out an electoral law and that the electoral process itself would be officially opened Jan. 31, 1984.

The electoral decree said the exact date for the 1985 election would be announced Feb. 21, 1984, the 50th anniversary of the death of Augusto Cesar Sandino, the rebel leader for whom the Sandinista National Liberation Front was named.

In explaining the Sandinista initiatives, a Nicaraguan government spokesman said that they were being taken because the government is confident that it has successfully countered rebel threats.

Reagan Links
El Salvador's
Left to Deaths

By Juan Williams

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan says he suspects that leftist guerrillas are trying to halt U.S. aid to the government of El Salvador by committing some of the so-called death squad murders that have blackened the country's reputation.

Speaking to a group of high school students, Mr. Reagan said Friday that the United States needed to give more military aid to El Salvador, because its government cannot fight on two fronts — against the guerrillas and the death squads — at the same time.

"I'm going to voice a suspicion now that I've never said aloud before," Mr. Reagan said, "I wonder if all of this is right-wing, or if those guerrilla forces have not realized that by infiltrating into the city of San Salvador and places like that, that they can get away with these violent acts, helping to try and bring down the government, and the right wing will be blamed for it."

In discussing the situation in Latin America with the students, Mr. Reagan for the first time indicated that a purpose of carrier squadron exercises in the Caribbean is to monitor the activities of MiG-23 fighter planes in Cuba and to deal with them if they are sent to Nicaragua.

"We're aware of those planes," he said in response to a student who asked if the United States should not station F-16 fighter jets to thwart the Soviet planes.

"I call to your attention that we have carrier squadrons that are on duty in the Caribbean and over the Pacific side off that side of Central America. We think that we have sufficient force and sufficient warning for our own bases that we can handle that."

Administration officials have said repeatedly that the delivery of the MiG-23s to Nicaragua would merit a U.S. military response.

Ruling Party in Taiwan
Wins Assembly Election

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

TAIPEI — The ruling Kuomintang party captured most of the 71 seats in the legislature at stake in elections over the weekend, in a display of its firm hold on political life in Taiwan.

With votes counted in Taipei and other northern districts by early Sunday morning, the party's candidates appeared to have taken four-fifths of the contested seats, a margin similar to its showing in the last elections in 1980. But in addition, the party managed to defeat at least one key opposition leader, Kang Ning-hsiang.

The legislature has 371 seats, but most of its members were elected for life on the Chinese mainland in 1947, two years before the Communists took over and the flight of the Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party of China, led by Chiang Kai-shek, to Taiwan.

In the election Saturday, the ruling party benefited from factional rivalries within the opposition and a buoyant economy.

The Kuomintang has presided over three decades of economic expansion, guided by Western-educated experts, that has increased the income per head to about \$2,300 last year, or nearly 50 times the level in 1952.

One diplomat commented that it was "very much a middle-class election." He said there were still "plenty of people around who remember what it was like to be barefoot and hungry."

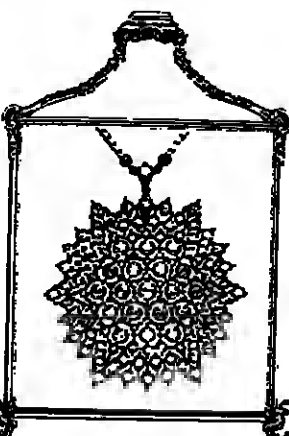
At the same time, the election appeared to reflect popular sympathy for some jailed dissidents.

Several wives and associates of the dissidents were candidates for the legislature. One of them, Fang Su-min, wife of a jailed legal adviser, won by a large margin. In February 1980, while she was visiting her husband in jail, her mother-in-law and her twin daughters were stabbed to death in Taipei. The murders are still unresolved.

Among the issues championed by the opposition candidates were greater freedom of speech and press, abolition of martial law and increased political freedom.

Analysis here said the elections reflected gradual progress toward democratization. The 71 "supplementary" seats contested compared with 11 such elective seats in 1969, when the first voting for members of the national legislature was held in Taiwan.

The total grows as the number of lifetime members, whose average age is 77, continues to dwindle.



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Jackson to Challenge Democrats' Rules
On Selection of Delegates to Convention

By Howell Raines

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson and his chief advisers say they have drafted a plan to challenge Democratic Party rules that he considers unfair to blacks in selecting delegates to the presidential nominating convention.

Part of the plan would change the Democratic National Committee's delegate-selection arrangements for primaries in states that have large black populations.

The plan also includes a threat to challenge the seating of delegates to the 1984 Democratic National Convention if the party does not move to remedy delegate rules that Mr. Jackson considers racially discriminatory. Florence Tate, his press secretary, said Saturday.

Mr. Jackson, who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination, said in an interview Saturday that he would probably present his demands for changes in the party rules to Charles T. Manatt, the Democratic national chairman, in a tour of the South on Monday and Tuesday.

The move appeared to mark Mr. Jackson's rejection of private appeals from party officials and advisers to former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, also a candidate, that he use his campaign simply to promote voter registration, rather than to challenge the racial policies of the Democratic Party.

Mr. Jackson outlined four major areas in which he would call for "remedies" to party rules that he said were unfair to his candidacy and to blacks, Hispanic Americans and women who want to be delegates to the convention.

Mr. Jackson said that the problems arise from rules adopted in March 1982 to revise the nominating process. The committee that drafted the rules, headed by Governor James B. Hunt Jr. of North Carolina, was dominated by repre-

sentatives of Mr. Mondale and Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts. The changes that resulted were widely viewed as tilting the process toward candidates favored by party leaders.

Mr. Jackson said he would call on the party to abolish the "winner-take-all" rule that prevails in many of the congressional districts that have black populations of 20 percent or more. Mr. Jackson wants the rule replaced by allotments of delegates to candidates according to their share of the vote.

Secondly, he said that in districts that already have such proportional rules, he wanted to eliminate the "threshold" normally about 20 percent of the total vote, that a candidate must reach to qualify for his proportional share.

Mr. Jackson also said he wanted changes in rules under which 568 elected officials and party leaders were assured automatic delegate seats, contending that these officials were "mostly white male."

As a fourth step, Mr. Jackson said, adjustments should be made for what he said was a "census undercount" that, in his view, distorts the party's calculations on minority representation.

Without these changes, Mr. Jackson said, the Democratic nominating process can be controlled by party bosses on behalf of who they think the best nominees would be against the Republicans. He added: "That is a judgment the people should make."

Mrs. Tate said Mr. Jackson's chief advisers had outlined a plan to carry out his demands.

The first step would be direct meetings with state chairmen such as the one already scheduled between Mr. Jackson and Bert Lance of Georgia, who served as budget director under President Jimmy Carter.

If such meetings failed to produce changes in the delegate selec-

tion plans that the states submit to the Democratic National Committee's Compliance Review Commission, the Jackson campaign would file challenges to the plans with the national committee, Mr. Tate said.

As a third step, she said, the plan calls for the Jackson campaign to challenge the seating of delegations from states with big minority populations at next year's national convention in San Francisco on the ground that "they were illegally arrived at."

As a unifying point, she said, the plan includes a call for the "renegotiation of the covenant with the Democratic Party" under the theme "unity with justice."

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U.S.-Lebanese Meeting Makes Little Progress on Israeli, Syrian Pullout

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Consultations between the Reagan administration and President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon have ended with Mr. Gemayel on notice that the United States will not press Israel to withdraw unilaterally from Lebanon and expects the Lebanese government to do more to help itself.

The administration sent Mr. Gemayel off with much supportive rhetoric about the U.S. commitment to ending the Lebanese war. Seeking to ease the impression that he is returning home empty-handed, it also promised him new economic and military aid and agreed to formation of joint committees to work on these two areas.

Despite Secretary of State

George P. Shultz's assertion of "a genuine sense of urgency" about the need for progress, there was no sign that the two governments agreed on any steps that promise to achieve the quick withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organization forces from Lebanon.

Lebanon's foreign minister, Elie Salem, sought to put the best face on the situation when he said at a news conference: "The Lebanese delegation goes back with greater confidence than ever before." He admitted, however, that there were "differences" about how to implement the May 17 peace agreement between Lebanon and Israel.

A separate U.S.-Israeli understanding says that Israel does not have to withdraw its troops unless Syrian and PLO forces pull out simultaneously. Syria has blocked progress on implementation by refusing to accept the May accord, and Mr. Gemayel came to Washington hoping to persuade President Ronald Reagan that Syria can be induced to be more cooperative if Israel is required to withdraw first.

That idea was rejected by Mr. Reagan, who agreed earlier in the week with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel on a U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation plan that administration strategists hope will help to force Syria into negotiations and open the way for the departure of U.S. Marines from Beirut.

U.S. and Israeli officials insist that there are no specific plans for converting the strategic cooperation concept into action. But the underlying premise is that revitalized U.S.-Israeli ties will demonstrate to President Hafez al-Assad of Syria that the two are resolved not to let him gain his objectives in Lebanon militarily.

After Mr. Gemayel's arrival in Washington Wednesday, U.S. officials indicated privately that he should do more to end internal Lebanese divisions being exploited by Syria. A senior official, who asked not to be identified, said: "The United States can't reconstruct Lebanon. That's up to the Lebanese people."

Specifically, the administration wants Mr. Gemayel to speed negotiations to achieve reconciliation with rival religious factions by giving them a greater share of governmental power and to extend his army's control beyond Beirut.

In that respect, U.S. officials urged the Lebanese president to deal directly with Israel to expand the Lebanese Army's presence into the Israeli-occupied south.



Commander Edward T. Andrews, pilot of the downed A-7 Corsair, parachutes to safety over the skyline of a coastal town.



One of the two pilots of the downed U.S. A-6 Intruder leans against a Syrian soldier.

U.S., France Agree on Troop Pullout in Lebanon but Split on Policy Goals

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

PARIS — The United States and France, which together have suffered more than 300 casualties among their peacekeeping forces in Beirut, are united in their desire to see all foreign troops removed from Lebanon, especially their own.

The views of the two nations diverge sharply, however, on the best way of obtaining that basic goal. As Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger concluded a three-day round of consultations here Sunday on the future of the joint peacekeeping force and other matters, both sides expressed concern that the other has no coherent policy for the region, according to interviews here and in Washington.

The French were troubled by the recent U.S. embrace of Israel, fearful that political pressures at home might lead U.S. forces into a premature and potentially bloody withdrawal and worried that U.S. officials may emphasize force to the detriment of negotiations with both Syria and the Soviet Union. In addition, French officials say they are mystified by how decisions are being made in Washington.

U.S. officials, for their part, believe the French may be placing too much faith in the willingness of Syria and various ethnic groups within Lebanon to negotiate a peaceful solution.

"The French are critical of a lot of things we're doing," one U.S. official said. "But they don't have a positive plan. We do. We have a coherence in our position that they don't have."

The differing attitudes on the Middle East have not overshadowed the large areas of agreement between the Reagan administration and the Socialist government of President Francois Mitterrand in defense and foreign policy.

Mr. Weinberger has found more support here for his tough stance on arms control talks with the Soviet Union than he would find in many other allied capitals, U.S. officials say. They say that the French are more inclined now to discuss joint defense of Western Europe than they have been at any time since de Gaulle broke with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization military command in 1966 and set France on an independent course.

In addition, Mr. Mitterrand has brought France closer to Israel, visiting that country in 1982 and lifting an arms embargo that de Gaulle imposed at the beginning of the 1967 Middle East war.

Still, French officials say that they fear that the recently concluded U.S.-Israeli military cooperation pact will impede a settlement in Lebanon rather than hasten it. The United States promised Israel more arms and joint military exercises after concluding that Syria was unwilling to withdraw its troops from Lebanon.

The new agreement is aimed, at least as far as U.S. officials are concerned, at the Soviet Union. French officials lament what they see as the U.S. tendency to assess every regional conflict in global, East-West terms. Although the Soviet Union is backing Syria in Lebanon, the French say the situation is too complex to be viewed as a struggle between superpower proxies.

France also sees merit in the Syrian view that Israeli troops should withdraw from southern Lebanon

Syrians Down 2 U.S. Jets

(Continued from Page 1)

tary step" and said it "unveils the nature of the joint Israeli-American action that was reached during the visit of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir recently to Washington."

He noted that the U.S. raid was made only one day after an Israeli attack on Syrian positions and those of pro-Syrian Lebanese and Palestinian groups in the Soffar-Bhandoun area along the Beirut-Damascus highway.

However, Commander Fred Leader, a Pentagon spokesman, said the U.S. raid was solely a response to the Syrian firing on the reconnaissance mission Saturday morning.

"The Syrian authorities clearly knew they were firing on U.S. reconnaissance aircraft, and the volume of fire makes it clear that it was not locally directed or random," he said.

"This attack on U.S. reconnaissance aircraft represents a serious and deliberate threat to the multinational peacekeeping mission. Today's defensive strikes are clearly within the stated rules of engagement for our multinational force contingent," he added.

The United States has been conducting almost daily reconnaissance missions since the bombing of the U.S. Marine compound at the airport Oct. 23, resulting in the deaths of 239 U.S. troops.

[A number of civilians were killed or wounded during battles between Druze and Christian militias, residents and radio stations reported, according to The Associated Press.]

[The death and injury toll was not known, but both state-controlled television and the Voice of Lebanon radio spoke of civilian casualties.]

In Beirut, Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader, announced Sunday that he had decided to lift the siege of 25,000 Christians trapped in the Chirf mountain village of Deir al-Qamar since early September.

A spokesman for Mr. Jumblatt's Progressive Socialist Party said at a news conference that the Christians, including several thousand Phalangist militiamen, were free to go "without preconditions or mutual concessions."

The spokesman, Fuad Salman, said the decision had been made "on a humanitarian basis" and in observance of the 66th birthday of the slain founder of the Druze party, Kamal Jumblatt, on Dec. 6.

He said all embassies would be formally notified Monday about the decision as would the International Red Cross, which is expected to play a role in overseeing the evacuation from Deir al-Qamar.

Mr. Salman said he hoped all the Christian refugees there would be out within 10 days in time for the Christmas holidays.

Mubarak Assails New U.S.-Israeli Cooperation Pact

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt said Sunday that if reported details of a new U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation pact were correct, "it would be disastrous for the Middle East peace process and put America's friends in a difficult position."

"I hope it is not correct," Mr. Mubarak said. Asked whether the agreement would encourage further Israeli military operations in the region, he said, "Of course."

Mr. Mubarak declined to answer questions on the U.S. attack Sunday on Syrian anti-aircraft positions in the central Lebanese mountains and said that he was waiting for further details of the raid.

Referring to the embattled leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, Mr. Mubarak said he hoped that Mr. Arafat would go to Jordan for talks with King Hussein on President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace plan.

A Cairo weekly magazine quoted Mr. Arafat as saying in an interview that he would like to move his headquarters to Egypt.

6 Hospitalized in Delhi Clash

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Six persons were hospitalized after a fight Saturday between rival Sikh groups outside a Sikh temple in the walled city of Delhi, officials said. Forty-two persons were arrested, seven of them after police entered the temple.

WORLD BRIEFS

Moscow Says Andropov Is Recovering

BONN (Reuters) — The Soviet Union has told West Germany the President Yuri V. Andropov is recovering from his illness, in what diplomats see as a move to ease recent uncertainties over his position. The Bonn government Sunday confirmed a newspaper report quoting its chief spokesman, Peter Boenisch, as saying that Mr. Andropov's health had improved. "The Soviets have told me that Andropov will probably resume his duties on Dec. 10," Mr. Boenisch said.

Mr. Andropov, 69, has not been seen in public since August. Diplomats said it was unusual for Moscow to disclose news of its leader's health unless this affected an official visit. Chancellor Helmut Kohl was told just before visiting Moscow in July that Mr. Andropov would miss their first day of scheduled meetings because of illness.

Venezuelans Voting for President

CARACAS (NYT) — National elections were being held Sunday in an atmosphere of uncertainty over how to cope with Venezuela's moribund economy, increasing unemployment and numerous charges of government corruption.

Venezuela's estimated seven million voters have a choice from among 12 presidential candidates, who include a former army general and a former communist guerrilla leader. More than 200 congressional seats are also at stake.

Most polls seem to indicate that Jaime Lusinchi, 59, a congressional leader of the Democratic Action party, will win the presidency. However, former President Rafael Caldera, 67, the candidate of the Social Christian Party, has pulled close enough to Mr. Lusinchi to make analysts wary of predictions.

Dutch Rail Unions Call End to Strikes

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — Dutch railroad unions announced Sunday that they will end on Monday their seven-week campaign of strikes and slowdowns to protest government plans to cut public sector wages. Union spokesmen said their campaign was no longer effective because most other public workers had resumed normal schedules. On Friday, Amsterdam garbage collectors ended a month's strike, and earlier in the week a court ordered an end to strikes and slowdowns by the postal service and key services in Rotterdam.

The government plans to cut public sector wages and social security payments by 3 percent in 1984. The railroad unions say that although they cannot stop the cuts, they will fight further government wage cuts planned for 1985 and 1986.

Seoul Says North Korean Spyboat Sunk

SEOUL (UPI) — South Korean forces sank a North Korean spyboat and captured two armed infiltrators near the southeastern tip of the peninsula, according to the Defense Ministry. It was the third such sinking this year.

The incident came less than two months after a bomb attack in Burma, allegedly carried out by North Korean agents, killed 17 South Koreans, including four cabinet ministers, and four Burmese. General Lee Khe-baek, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and director of the Defense Ministry Counter-Espionage Command, who was seriously injured in that blast, announced the confrontation early Sunday.

The incident Saturday was in a coastal area near Pusan, 205 miles (330 kilometers) southeast of Seoul. On Aug. 5, five North Koreans were reportedly shot to death and a spyboat was sunk southeast of Seoul. On Aug. 13, three North Koreans were killed when a spyboat was sunk near Ullung-do island in the Japan Sea.

Solidarity Backers Seized in Silesia

WARSAW (Reuters) — Scores of supporters of the banned trade union Solidarity were detained Sunday when they tried to put a plaque on the wall of a coal mine in southern Poland in memory of miners shot in a clash with riot police in 1981, witnesses said.

They said those detained included Anna Walentynowicz, a key figure in the 1980 Gdansk shipyard strikes that gave rise to the union, and Kazimierz Swirski, a leading unionist who opposed the authorities during the 1970s. Witnesses said the two were among 10 Gdansk shipyard workers who went to Silesia to put up a plaque at the Wujek mine.

The 1981 shooting, one of the bloodiest after the declaration of martial law, was a central theme of religious services on Sunday, the feast day of St. Barbara, patron of miners.

Shuttle's Mission Extended One Day

HOUSTON (LAT) — The National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the European Space Agency have decided to extend the flight of the space shuttle to 10 days.

The one-day extension announced Sunday is contingent on weather conditions at Edwards Air Force Base in California, where the Columbia will land at 8:01 A.M. Thursday, under the revised schedule. If weather forecasts are unfavorable, the shuttle, with the European-built Spacelab and a six-man crew, would be brought back to Earth Wednesday, as originally scheduled.

The extension came as mission managers announced the first significant failure of laboratory equipment. Two of Spacelab's three metal-and-crystal-melting furnaces failed, meaning that several experiments will almost certainly be scrapped.

Exiled Leader Gowon to Visit Nigeria

LAGOS (Reuters) — After eight years of exile, the former Nigerian head of state, General Yakubu Gowon, is to return home on a month's visit that has aroused speculation over his political intentions.

General Gowon, 49, was due to arrive in Lagos Monday morning from Britain where he has spent his exile since being overthrown in a bloodless coup. A "committee of friends" organizing his return, including several of his former cabinet members and military governors, insists that General Gowon is not returning to a political role.

But the jockeying for position for 1987 election candidates is already under way and few Nigerians believe that General Gowon will stand on the sidelines. Political sources say senior members of major parties have visited General Gowon in Britain to try to persuade him to join them. He had told his visitors that only when he returned for good would he decide whether to re-enter politics, but he had not said when he would come home finally.

Bokassa Leaves Africa, Arrives in Paris

PARIS (AP) — The former leader of the Central African Republic, Jean Bedel Bokassa, arrived in Paris Sunday, the Foreign Ministry announced.

The Foreign Ministry said the president of the Ivory Coast, Felix Houphouët-Boigny, no longer wanted him there. Mr. Bokassa, who declared himself Emperor Bokassa I in November 1977, fled there after he was deposed in September 1979.

That coup was carried out with the help of France, after it was alleged that Mr. Bokassa had ordered a massacre of schoolchildren in April 1979. His arrival here came a week after Mr. Houphouët-Boigny had presented him from boarding a plane for the Central African Republic.

Accord Reached in Greyhound Strike

WASHINGTON (NYT) — An agreement has been reached that ended the monthlong strike of drivers against Greyhound, the largest U.S. bus line. The agreement will be submitted to union members Dec. 19 at 20, so ratification would mean that the drivers would be back in time for the Christmas travel season.

No details were released immediately. The agreement was "overwhelmingly" approved by the Amalgamated Transit Union bargaining council Saturday night and accepted by Greyhound, said a federal mediator, Ray McMurray.

The company had demanded that it be allowed to cut wages almost 10 percent and the union had refused to consider any reduction.

Crackdown Follows Bangladesh Riots

CHITTAGONG, Bangladesh (Reuters) — Security forces on Sunday took up positions on rooftops and blocked off the port and key entrances to this city following anti-government clashes last week in which at least six persons were killed and 500 injured.

No reason was given for the measures, but they came two days before a meeting of Islamic Conference foreign ministers in Dhaka. The conference is the first major international meeting that Bangladesh has hosted since it gained independence from Pakistan in 1971. The opposition, which is calling for an end to military rule and free elections, has vowed to disrupt the meeting, and has called for a general strike Dec. 20 in Dhaka.

Police said they had arrested more than 600 people during the violence. Among them were Begum Khadija Zia, the widow of the late president Ziaur Rahman, and Hasina Wazed, the head of the opposition Awami League and daughter of the country's first president, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

For the Record

East Germany has freed 83 prisoners to go to West Germany after payment by the Bonn government, a West German spokesman said Sunday after the deal was disclosed by the International Society for Human Rights. Such deals are usually not revealed by Bonn, (Reuters).

Police in Amsterdam said Sunday they had arrested a woman in the kidnapping of the Dutch brewery executive, Alfred Heineken, and his chauffeur. Police said the woman was the wife of one of the main suspects. (AP)

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Printers, Paper to Meet Today Amid Testing of U.K. Labor Laws in Court

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — Talks are scheduled to begin Monday in the industrial dispute that led on Nov. 26 to a two-day closing of Britain's national newspapers and, four days later, to the worst outbreak of street-line violence since Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher took office in 1979.

The labor unrest, it is widely read, has its roots in one of Mrs. Thatcher's most important initiatives: her effort to limit trade union power. It has therefore become a political and industrial test case, with implications extending beyond Fleet Street.

One of the biggest factors in Mrs. Thatcher's victory in May 1979 was a popular repudiation of strikes by public employees in preceding months — strikes that led to crises in some hospitals and to the appearance of mountains of uncollected rubbish in the streets.

The failure of the Labor Party leader James Callaghan, who was a prime minister, to avoid what is called the winter of discontent was a wide appeal to Mrs. Thatcher's promises of changes in the labor movement.

Since then the Conservative government has adopted two new employment acts, one in 1980 and the other in 1982. They sought to narrow the scope for union action by making it harder to set up or maintain a closed shop; by opening union funds to seizure when officials engaged in unlawful acts; and outlawing most secondary protests, such as boycotts of products or mass picketing at places other than the pickets' place of work.

For months employers have not sought enforcement of the new laws. Much the same thing happened after Prime Minister Edward Heath's government enacted the Industrial Relations Act of 1971, which was repealed after Labor won a general election in February 1974.

The employers were encouraged to act with restraint by the Trades Union Congress, which groups Britain's major unions. The organization warned in April 1982: "Employers have the discretion whether or not to use the new legislative provisions, and many employers realize that to do so could be serious damage to their industrial relations."

But Mrs. Thatcher, unlike Mr. Heath, won another term, and employers seemed to sense that this time the laws were here to stay. There have been several recent attempts to enforce provisions of the 1980 and 1982 legislation, involving a new telecommunications company, Mercury, and Robert Swift's big printing conglomerate, among others.

When the courts issued injunctions against the unions involved in Mercury and Maxwell disputes, unions obeyed. But in the case of Selim Shah and his chain of free newspapers in northern England, the National Graphical Association, representing several skilled printing trades, resolved to fight Mr. Shah, to simplify, a highly complex case, declined to accept a

closed shop on terms agreeable to the union at his plants in Warrington and Bury and operated them with a mixture of union and non-union employees. Last July, eight union employees at another plant in Stockport stopped working and began picketing. Mr. Shah then went to court.

The union, whose leaders feel that its existence is threatened by new printing technology such as that already used in the United States and in continental Europe, resorted to tactics that have been traditional in British labor disputes. It asked local businessmen not to advertise in the six Shah newspapers and sent members from other plants to join picket lines at Warrington and Bury, in the hope of stopping the trucks used to distribute the newspapers.

On Oct. 14 the High Court issued two injunctions against the union, one forbidding any repetition of the letter urging an advertising boycott and the other banning mass picketing. The union refused to give in. It was fined £150,000 (\$219,300) and £175,000 of its assets were seized.

It responded with the two-day closing of the national newspapers Nov. 26 and 27 and, last Wednesday, by sending 4,500 pickets to Warrington. This resulted in at least 43 injuries and 36 arrests.

On Friday, the National Graphical Association agreed to suspend picketing for a week at the Warrington plant to clear the way for negotiations. The two sides agreed to renew talks under the auspices of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service here Monday.

Despite the reluctance of Lionel Murray, its general secretary, to defy the courts, and despite its efforts to establish a working relationship with the government, the Trades Union Congress has finally come out in support of the National Graphical Association.

Regarding the courts in industrial relations is a new development here — one encouraged by Sir John Donaldson, a senior judge, but one viewed with some alarm by other lawyers who prefer the old, essentially voluntary system.

But the government, convinced that the old system gave too much power to the unions, is believed to be pondering further legislation that would make procedural agreements, which are the rules covering collective bargaining and the settlement of disputes, legally binding.

Watching the old system being swept away, the Labor Party has become increasingly worried. The union form its political and financial base, and if they are weakened the party will lose power as well. Thursday afternoon in the House of Commons, Neil Kinnock, the Labor leader, said that Mrs. Thatcher had talked with Mr. Shah on the day he got his first injunctions. Trying to blame her for the trouble, he said: "Did you counsel peace or conflict? Did you advise him to pursue industrial relations by litigation or negotiation?"

Mrs. Thatcher replied that the law had to be respected, and she said her government did not intervene in individual labor disputes. But she declined to respond directly to Mr. Kinnock's questions.



A demonstrator gagged with a blue, white and red ribbon symbolizing the French flag.

Thousands Join March Through Paris At End of 7-Week Trek Against Racism

By Frank J. Priol
New York Times Service

PARIS — Tens of thousands of Parisians and three government ministers joined Saturday in the last segment of a march against racism that was begun in October in Marseilles by 30 young people, most of them children of North African immigrants.

Soon after the march ended at the Montparnasse railroad station, eight of the original marchers were received by President Francois Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace.

The 700-mile (1,130-kilometer) march, which began with almost no publicity on Oct. 15, took on political significance as religious and civic groups and finally the French government came to its support.

Most opposition political groups ignored the march. The far right, which has criticized the country's immigration policies, denounced it.

The original marchers said they wanted to demonstrate against racism and for equality and to publicize the fate of the many North African immigrants and their families who have been victims of growing violence.

They say more than 200 immigrants, mainly from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, have been killed violently in France in the past two years. There are about three million immigrant workers in France, most of them from North Africa.

"We want to show that the French and immigrants can live together, in spite of their differences, in an integrated society," the marchers said in a statement.

The immigrants and their supporters say many of the deaths were a result of the unparalleled increase in racist sentiment in France in recent years. Much of the enmity stems from the competition between native French workers and the immigrants for the dwindling number of jobs.

Many thousands of the so-called immigrants were actually born in France. They are children of North African workers, many of whom were welcomed to France in better times to fill menial jobs that French workers would not take.

Among the government leaders who joined the march from the Place de la Bastille, in the eastern part of the city, to Montparnasse, in the south, were the minister of external relations, Claude Chey-

son, and two secretaries of state, Georgina Dufoux and Hugues Bouchardeau.

Labor leaders and members of Jewish and Catholic organizations also took part. The archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Jean-Marie Lustiger, supported the march and took part in it briefly Friday. Fernando Arrabal, a playwright, and Enrico Macias, a singer who is an Algerian, also marched.

Most of the 30 original participants came from Minguettes, an area of decayed housing projects and high crime near Lyons where battles between the police and the North Africans have been waged for several years.

The idea for the march is attributed to Toumi Djaidja, a young Algerian from Minguettes. He said the idea came to him while he was in a hospital recovering from gunshot wounds received when he intervened in a fight at his project.

The idea gained more momentum a month later when Habib Grimzi, 26, an Algerian vacationing in France, died Oct. 15 after being beaten and thrown from a speeding train by four youths, recruits of the Foreign Legion.

Clement Zablocki Dies; Led Panel in U.S. House

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Representative Clement J. Zablocki, 71, a Wisconsin Democrat who had been chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee since 1977 and a member of the House since 1949, died of a heart attack Saturday at Capitol Hill Hospital. He was stricken on Nov. 30 and did not regain consciousness.

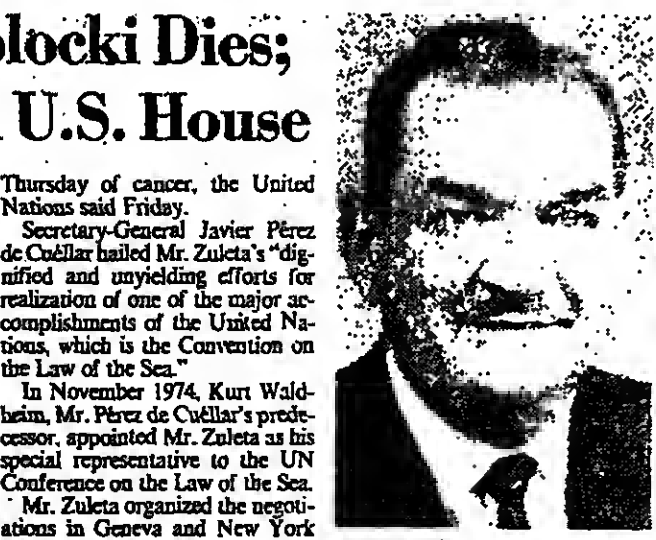
Mr. Zablocki was best known as the sponsor of the 1973 War Powers Act and for his recent support for a Soviet-American freeze on nuclear weapons. He also helped negotiate the compromise between the legislative and executive branches that allowed the stationing of the Marines in Lebanon as part of an international peacekeeping force.

In the 1960s, as chairman of the Pacific and Asian Affairs Subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs Committee, he strongly backed the U.S. effort in the Vietnam War and opposed attempts by some members of Congress to deny funds for the conflict. This record and his support for authoritarian governments in Taiwan and South Korea caused friction with some colleagues.

During the administration of President Jimmy Carter, Mr. Zablocki supported the sale of AWACS radar surveillance planes to Saudi Arabia, as well as Mr. Carter's policy on China and foreign aid programs. However, he was critical of the absence of presidential consultation between Congress and the president on the April 1980 attempt to rescue hostages in Iran.

During Ronald Reagan's presidency, Mr. Zablocki supported the president and opposed many in his own party when he favored continued aid to El Salvador. But he also favored aid to the Third World in general at a time when the administration was seeking to cut funds in this area.

Bernardo Zuleta Is Dead; Oversaw UN Sea Law Talks
UNITED NATIONS, New York (AP) — Bernardo Zuleta, 54, a UN undersecretary-general from Colombia who oversaw protracted negotiations that led the Convention on the Law of the Sea, died Thursday of cancer, the United Nations said Friday.



Clement J. Zablocki

Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar hailed Mr. Zuleta's "difficult and unyielding efforts for realization of one of the major accomplishments of the United Nations, which is the Convention on the Law of the Sea."

In November 1974, Kurt Waldheim, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar's predecessor, appointed Mr. Zuleta as his special representative to the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea.

Mr. Zuleta organized the negotiations in Geneva and New York that culminated last December in a convention governing uses of the sea's resources. It was approved by 130 countries. The United States, Israel, Turkey and Venezuela opposed it.

Lynn Louis Heinzerling, AP Correspondent, Dies
NEW YORK (NYT) — Lynn Louis Heinzerling, 77, a former foreign correspondent for The Associated Press who won a Pulitzer Prize for international reporting in 1961 for his coverage of the fighting in the Congo, died of cancer Nov. 21 in Elyria, Ohio.

Mr. Heinzerling, a native of Birmingham, Ohio, joined The Associated Press in Cleveland in 1933 and retired in 1971. He covered World War II from Britain, Egypt and Germany.

The Pulitzer jury cited his coverage of the early stages of the Congo crisis and his analyses of other African events. He also won an Overseas Press Club award in 1961 for best reporting from abroad.

Other deaths: Sherman E. Unger, 56, the general counsel of the Commerce Department who was recently nominated to a federal appeals court, of cancer Saturday in Washington.

William R. Roesch, 58, president and chief executive officer of U.S. Steel Corp. from April 1979 to September of this year, Friday in Pittsburgh.

Monseigneur Antonin Vesely, 65, chairman of Pacem in Terris, Czechoslovakia's state-controlled Roman Catholic clerical organization, Sept. 1 in Olomouc, Czechoslovakia.

RÉPUBLIQUE DÉMOCRATIQUE DE MADAGASCAR SIRANALA PROJET SUCRIER D'ANALAVA - MORONDAVA TRANCHE II AMÉNAGEMENTS HYDRO-AGRIQUES

AVIS D'APPEL D'OFFRES INTERNATIONAL

(Lots A et C)

Le projet, objet du présent avis, consiste en une deuxième tranche d'aménagements hydro-agricoles et la réalisation d'infrastructures visant à compléter les investissements déjà engagés pour la création d'un complexe sucrier adapté permettant la production annuelle d'environ 20.000 tonnes de sucre blanc à Analava.

Ont déjà été réalisées à ce jour :
— la sucrerie et sa zone industrielle
— une première tranche d'aménagement hydro-agricole sur 511 ha, irriguée par 7 pivots.

Les travaux restant à réaliser ont été divisés en 3 lots :

Lot A : Défrichement, préparation des sols agricoles sur 23 parcelles circulaires de 26 ha chacune, soit 1.679 ha, et travaux de génie civil sur 26 parcelles de 73 ha (canaux, stations de pompage pour 12 à 18 pivots suivant solution retenue, pistes, ouvrages divers).

Appel d'offres international ouvert.

Lot B : Fourniture et mise en œuvre des équipements d'irrigation (26 pivots + 12 à 18 stations de pompage suivant solution retenue).

Appel d'offres international restreint.

Lot C : Forages et équipement des forages. (Nombre : 8 à 14, suivant solution retenue - diamètre : environ 50 cm - profondeur : environ 50 m - débit à garantir : 90 l/s environ).

Appel d'offres international ouvert.

L'exécution des travaux durera environ 18 mois.

Le financement sera assuré par la République démocratique de Madagascar et par un crédit de la banque africaine de développement.

Les entreprises intéressées par le lot A, le lot C ou l'ensemble des deux lots, peuvent retirer les dossiers de consultation des entreprises (DCE) aux adresses suivantes :

Soit : Sigmata
Direction des Etudes
et Programmation - Porte 513
Ministère de la Production
Agriculture et de la Réforme
Agraire - Avenue 101 Antananarivo
Madagascar

Soit : Ambassade de Madagascar
4, Avenue Raphaël
75016 Paris
France

Moyennant la somme de : Lot A = 60.000 FMC ou 1.000 FF
Lot C = 60.000 FMC ou 1.000 FF

« Les offres des entreprises, rédigées en langue française et conformément aux instructions stipulées aux D.C.E., devront parvenir en 4 exemplaires, avant :
— le 29 février 1984 pour le lot A
— le 29 février 1984 pour le lot C

« L'admission indiquée au D.C.E.

« Informations techniques complémentaires peuvent être obtenues, soit auprès de la Siranala (adresse ci-dessus), soit auprès du groupement « Siranala-Travaux », 110 rue de l'Université, 75007 Paris (France). Tel. : (1) 540-32 10. Telex : 200539 F.

Antananarivo, le 29 novembre 1983.

« Soit : B1 67 Antananarivo (Madagascar)
« Soit : B1 176 Morondava (Madagascar).

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At the down-to-earth price of an international call, from your phone to the U.S. ideal calling times are listed below. When there's no live communication, you'll hear prerecorded flight messages and information. Check your newspapers and radio for any last-minute changes in the space shuttle schedule. Then lift up the phone and lift off.

LEFT OFF	FLIGHT SCHEDULE*	LANDING
Nov 26 11:00 EST		Dec 7 11:11 EST

*Lift off and landing times are always subject to last minute changes. Check local news.

Turnout Low In S. African Black Vote

Radical Groups Claim Boycott Was Successful

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

SOWETO, South Africa — The black people who live in this vast township stayed away in large numbers from elections over the weekend that were held to choose a town council wielding greater local power than previous such assemblies.

The low turnout was interpreted by radical black groups, who called for a boycott, as a resounding rejection of the new bodies, which have been criticized as an effort to distract South Africa's black majority from ambitions to influence the national government.

Other political commentators said lack of interest also contributed to the low turnout.

The final results of the election are expected to be officially announced on Monday.

At 6 P.M. Saturday, by which time most people wishing to vote would have done so, the white officials who were running the election said preliminary figures showed there had been no great interest among the 237,000 people registered to vote.

Soweto is divided into 30 wards; in three wards candidates ran unopposed. The officials said that the turnout in 18 of the contested wards ranged from 1.6 percent to 13 percent.

Five years ago the turnout for elections for bodies called community councils with lesser powers averaged 6 percent.

Saturday's vote was the last in a series to choose 29 councils among the blacks who provide the labor force for urban South Africa. While other turnouts have been higher, Soweto is regarded as the most significant because the township is the largest, with more than 1.2 million people, and politically the most influential.

The issues have reflected concerns not confined to Soweto, such as rents and security of tenure. But the vote has also been interpreted in the broader terms of South Africa's system of racial separation.

Critics of the new councils say that while they will ostensibly have far greater power, they will make black people into scapegoats for whites because the blacks will now have the responsibility for collecting revenues from fellow blacks to pay for new administrative functions once banded by the wealthier whites.

Moreover, the critics say, the legislation last year providing for the new local authorities reinforces apartheid by ensuring that local administration remains racially structured.

Thus, despite the close economic relationship between Soweto and Johannesburg, where most of the township's residents work, the two areas will continue to be administered by separate councils.

Iran Claims Its Forces Beat Back Iraqi Attack

TEHRAN — Iran has said that its forces have beaten back an attempted Iraqi offensive on the northern sector of the Gulf war front, where the Iranians launched a thrust into Iraq six weeks ago.

Iran's news agency quoted a military statement Saturday saying that the Iraqi push was begun early Friday in an area it named as the Sheikh Gazimish heights.



Louis M. Nel, left, South Africa's deputy minister for information, talking with Matthew Kgatsoe, third from left, chairman of the Magopla village committee, and a committee member, George Rampou, right. The committee opposes forced resettlement of villagers.

In a Rare Meeting, S. African Minister Sees 'Other Side' of Removal of Blacks

By Allister Sparks

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's new information chief set out to show the United States that there is "another side" to his government's heavily criticized attempts to force the removal of a black village community from what is officially a "white" area. In the process, he saw another side of the removal.

Louis M. Nel, 46, who was appointed deputy minister in charge of information just over a week ago, took nine American correspondents on a helicopter tour of the condemned village and the "resettlement camp" to which its remaining 600 inhabitants have been ordered to go.

It was an attempt to demonstrate that they are being moved "to a better place," and it followed a statement on Tuesday by the U.S. undersecretary of state, Lawrence S. Eagleburger, to the South African ambassador, Brand Fourie, deploring the forced removal of the villagers.

The government party's arrival in the village of Magopla, 120 miles (194 kilometers) west of Johannesburg, pitched the deputy minister, unprepared, into an emotionally charged meeting of about 250 villagers that was in progress under a tree.

He hesitated as he saw what was happening. Then, as the villagers sang a lament in their Tswana language with the words, "Jesus saw me and I was crying," Mr. Nel

Soviet Police Check Embassy Visitors

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Soviet police took the names of Russians entering the U.S. ambassador's residence here over the weekend to see a western, one of a series of regular movie screenings.

Police in two cars joined the two multimillionaires who regularly guard the residence and checked off names of Russians turning up for the movie, called "Ride the High Country," questioning them and taking their names, passport numbers, addresses and workplaces.

Diplomats said that 150 to 200 Russians usually attend the movie programs which have been showing intermittently for about 18 months.

plunged in among them, clasping hands.

It was a rare event. Seasoned observers here cannot remember another occasion when a member of the cabinet came face to face with people on the receiving end of one of the government's segregationist decrees. That is usually left to lesser officials.

Climbing onto a chair, Mr. Nel told the villagers: "Dear friends, it is nice to be here with you. It is nice to see people who sing so nicely and who are so joyful."

As murmurs of astonishment ran through the crowd, Mr. Nel said: "I'm from the government and the government's attitude is that we must help the people to have a better life in this beautiful country of ours. With that I will say goodbye, and may you stay well."

There was applause. The last two words particularly seem to strike a chord with the anxious villagers, who were under a presidential order to quit by Tuesday the land their small Bakwena tribe has owned for 72 years. Since Tuesday they have been waiting for the police, accompanied by government trucks, to arrive and take them away by force.

A member of the village committee, Phillip More, leaped onto a chair close to the deputy minister and told him: "We are not against the government."

"But, since the government say they are going to take us away, the people start shouting and getting scared. They get very frightened when you say you are going to throw us into the street."

Mr. Nel insisted that no one was going to be thrown into the streets. Oppression was not the intention. "But I am very glad I came," the deputy minister added. "It is good for me to listen and to hear what you have in your hearts."

On Friday, as the helicopter set down at the resettlement camp called Pachadrai, 60 miles from Magopla, Mr. Nel returned to his theme that there was a positive side to the removal.

"There is a well laid-out township here," he said. "Magopla, on the other hand, was not planned; it was a sort of informal living together of people, so that if you had wanted them to stay there you would have had to demolish and start afresh anyway."

The Bakwena were being given more and better land at Pachadrai than they had at Magopla, Mr. Nel

said. By being incorporated in the Bophuthatswana "homeland," they were being made part of a larger and more viable community in an area where the government was offering special incentives to stimulate economic growth.

To the correspondents, Pachadrai seemed different, if not visibly inferior, to Magopla. It is bush country, compared to grassland, and seemed to be hotter.

It is evident that a number of those who have moved are happy to be at Pachadrai. "It is a much better place," said Raditoni Noge, headmaster of the primary school, which has 297 pupils. "The school buildings are better, people can grow gardens here and I am very much happier."

Others are less enthusiastic. When questioned away from the minister, several families revealed that they had been split by the move: the men having stayed at Magopla because "that is the land of our fathers," while the wives and children had come to Pachadrai because the government bulldozed the schools at Magopla and left them no alternative but to move.

While these ideas were ripening, the Germans the right to be peaceful to their neighbors," he said.

Referring to the effect of the U.S.-led embargo on Poland and the leader of the Warsaw regime, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Mr. Schmidt said: "You have forced that tragic figure Jaruzelski into the Soviet camp."

"Jaruzelski took office to prevent a Soviet invasion. The Polish church and the pope understood this, but the United States insists that people are either friends or foes," he said. General Jaruzelski and Solidarity, he added, were both part of a "joint Polish tragedy."

"We," Mr. Schmidt said, referring to the Germans, "have never felt closer to the Poles and the Hungarians." He underlined the special role that West Germany feels it must play by virtue of history and geography toward "the other part of Europe" — a role that has been emphasized lately by many German politicians, including Richard von Weizsäcker, the Christian Democratic mayor of West Berlin who is due to become president of West Germany next year.

"It would be ridiculous to ignore our history," Mr. Schmidt said, adding that this had nothing to do with nationalism, which he opposes in all its forms. He conceded that there is a tendency among some young Germans to move toward an "equidistance" from East and West, and he charged that certain

the German peace movement and an old German habit of spurning compromise. "Whatever else they did not learn, young Germans have learned that their grandfathers and fathers failed to prevent two world wars and Hitler. They see it as their responsibility to prevent the third world war," he said.

The present U.S. administration does not understand that Western Europe's relationship with Russia is centuries old and therefore different, Mr. Schmidt said.

"You cannot change the geopolitical situation in Central Europe. The least you can do is to concede

deflected French public attention from the fact that, just as Washington wanted, France sent paratroopers to block Libyan forces.

The readiness to intervene militarily abroad runs counter to the strain of anti-militarist, anti-colonialist, pacifist thinking that characterized the Socialists in opposition. Until 1977, the party opposed the independent French nuclear force. Now France is guarding its *force de frappe*, concentrating on nuclear submarines. It has increased the proportion of the national budget going to arms and is creating a 47,000-man Rapid Action Force.

During his first year in office, Mr. Mitterrand pledged that France would no longer play the role of gendarme in Africa. Now he has committed more troops to a conflict there than any French government since the Algerian war. He has sent troops to Lebanon, expelled 47 Soviet diplomats as spies and allowed the first NATO ministerial meeting in Paris in 17 years.

Many Spaniards still recall and resent U.S. support for Franco, so there would seem to be a fertile field for the kind of anti-Americanism that sometimes shows itself in Greece. But the government has steered clear of it. Mr. Gonzalez is fond of saying that Spain is irrevocably in the West and is, in fact, the "westernmost" nation in Europe.

During the Socialists' year in office, which has been marked by many high-level visits between Washington and Madrid, they have

'56 Leader Now Speaks For Hungary Dissidents

Moscow Exile Led Hegedus to Move From Stalin Dogma to Revisionism

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

ROME — In October 1956, when Hungarians rose in rebellion against the government, their 34-year-old prime minister, Andras Hegedus, fled to Moscow.

Now 61 and portly, he has become an important figure among Budapest's small circle of political dissidents.

Before ending a recent vacation in Italy and returning to Hungary, Mr. Hegedus described in an interview his development from Stalinist dogmatism to what he called revisionism — a process, he said, that began during his stay in Moscow from 1956 to 1958.

He said that the economic and other policies pursued under the rule of Janos Kadar, the Hungarian Communist leader, had brought Hungary the freest way of life in the Soviet bloc and a comparatively relaxed political atmosphere. But he said he feared that, with orthodox elements in the hierarchy subjecting such policies to constant attack, they were reversible. He suggested that his speaking out might help to preserve them.

Describing himself as a socialist, Mr. Hegedus said, "I speak about equality between people, the possibility of self-realization of the individual, of human freedom." He continued, "Western liberalism is close to these values. But I also believe in the socialization, not the nationalization, of the means of production."

"In Moscow," he said, recalling the process that began moving him toward dissidence, "I studied sociological and ideological problems. I began to study the effect of the ideological theses on society and had to recognize that all was not quite right. The factory director was not close to the worker; he was closer to the director of the collective farm."

He said he found party and state bureaucracies, as represented by such directors and others in leading positions, to be the major obstacles to his ideal of socialism. "The existing system did not mean that the alienation of the workers had been liquidated by socialism," he said.

While these ideas were ripening, the Moscow-imposed leadership of Mr. Kadar was establishing full control after the turmoil of 1956, and Mr. Hegedus said he was allowed to return to Budapest in 1958.

He was again named to the party's Central Committee and served in its ideological section. He was also appointed director of the Sociological Institute of the Academy of Science. The only signs of his growing disaffection could have been read in some of the essays on the problems of bureaucracy that he published at the academy.

Mr. Hegedus said it was the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, in which Hungarians took part, that led to his leaving the ranks. At a party meeting for intellectual leaders to explain the action, Mr. Hegedus said he found himself "alone in a position strongly against the invasion."

Quickly and quietly, he found himself removed from his party functions and transferred from his important academic job to a non-prominent position. It was only five years later, after a Central Committee meeting that drastically tightened ideological lines, that the former government chief's stand was publicly criticized. He was expelled from the party, which he had joined during the German occupation, and from the academy.

Mr. Hegedus said that he was pensioned off prematurely but that he remained active by writing books and articles that circulate in Hungary's lively underground publishing system. He said he lectured in private homes to groups that were so large that "only I can sit down. The others have to stand for lack of chairs and space."

Commenting on Hungary today, he said: "There is a big gap between official ideology and practical life. In that respect, I think we have to be revisionists."

"But I don't believe it is possible to realize a multiparty system," he added. "Political power would collapse without a necessary collapse in military power. We must look for a third way. That is what I am trying."

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Members of a group of four protesters in West Germany on a U.S. military base, where the four damaged a truck.

Protesters Damage Truck At U.S. Base in Germany

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SCHWABISCH GUMUND, West Germany — Three West Germans and an American clergyman entered a U.S. Army base Sunday and damaged a 10-ton truck, with hammers and crowbars in a protest against deployment of new nuclear missiles, authorities said.

Guards surrounded the saboteurs at Hardt Barracks near Schwabisch Gmünd until West German police arrived and took the four away. All were released several hours later, said a spokesman for the group, called Plovers. No injuries were reported.

Army officials said no special security measures were being taken after the incident. It was the first act of sabotage since widespread anti-missile protests began several months ago. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is deploying 108 Pershing-2 missiles and 96 cruise missiles in West Germany this month.

Army officials indicated that damage to the tractor was extensive.

In Sicily, more than 1,000 demonstrators tried Sunday to form a 8.5-mile (14-kilometer) human chain linking Catania with a U.S. naval base where cruise missiles are being stored, witnesses said. Sicily is to be the site of 112 cruise missiles.

Four women said Saturday that they had broken into the U.S. military base at Greenham Common, England, and spent half an hour beside the cruise missile bunkers there without being challenged. They were charged with causing criminal damage.

A Defense Ministry spokesman denied the women had reached the bunkers. "They were arrested as they were making their way through a wood inside the base," he said.

In Rome, meanwhile, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican's secretary of state, said Sunday that the church could mediate between the United States and the Soviet Union. He had been asked what the Vatican could do to help the stalled U.S.-Soviet missile talks.

day. But they could hold for six weeks. And after six weeks what? A nuclear first strike?" he asked.

"The only solution is for the United States to reintroduce the draft and to develop the capability for lifting very massive American forces to Europe within two weeks," he said. When a listener suggested that in the United States the draft was also a popular slavery, he retorted that he had made the suggestion on several U.S. campuses and instead of jailing him, as teachers and politicians had predicted, the students applauded.

"The United States has a capital defense system," he said. "The idea is that the more dollars you spend, the more defense you get. It's nonsense to believe that military equipment means defense; what is needed are men, motivation, training and equipment in that order. Enormous budgets alone will not impress and deter the Russians."

He opposed the idea of a dual key on nuclear weapons in Germany. As a nonnuclear power, Germany could be accused of violating the nonproliferation treaty it has signed and would come under even greater pressure from the Soviet Union, he indicated.

"If you have a safety device and you lift it, you enable someone else to fire," he said. "It would be a big mistake for the Germans to ask for this."

Only France, during the Socialists' first year in power, tried an expansionary program at home. The result was high inflation, external trade deficits and a weak franc, so the government reversed direction.

The French experience was an example to the others. Miguel Boyer, the Spanish minister of economics and commerce, said: "The government of France was optimistic. It was wrong."

In Spain, steel and shipyard workers are demonstrating to keep their jobs, and workers face the first decline in real income since 1959. In Italy, the government is proposing to cut disability and retirement benefits with a means test.

In Greece, legislation has been passed to make strikes in the public sector difficult. In France, benefits for the unemployed have been reduced.

"A cartoon in a Lisbon newspaper depicted a perplexed Mr. Soares with the caption: 'Excuse me, but can you tell me, I've forgotten: How do you spell socialism?'"

The challenge ahead for southern socialism, many feel, is to hold off the far left in the face of continuing economic deterioration, and, if it survives much better days, to keep alive a spark of idealism.

"What characterizes socialism today is realism," said Max Gels, the French president's spokesman. "There is not in any one of the countries a current of thinking that says, as there was back in 1929 or 1937, 'Everything is possible.' No one says that any more."

Because of international economic problems, the southern Socialists have not been able to embark on domestic programs that are in any way socialist. There is no flood of governmental largesse to lift up the underprivileged, no nationalizations, no enormous spending, no new benefits, no expanded work rolls.

Portugal's relations with the United States appear to have become even closer since the election. President Antonio Ramalho Eanes visited Washington in September and obtained a pledge for more aid from Mr. Reagan. U.S. officials said Congress was asked to approve \$145 million next year, compared with this year's \$110 million.

The Italian government is by no

Realpolitik Comes Before Ideology for South European Socialists

(Continued from Page 1)

Democratic Party can address a peace rally, Mr. Craxi of Italy made clear to President Ronald Reagan in Washington last month that he was willing to begin deploying 112 cruise missiles in Sicily.

Even Mr. Gonzalez, whose party struck an implicitly anti-NATO stance during the election last year, has said that he understands the decision to install the missiles.

The only exception has been Greece, where Mr. Papandreu ran on an openly nationalist ticket and where anti-Americanism is a strong theme in the pro-government press. Breaking with the other North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies, Mr. Papandreu proposed postponing missile deployment for six months to give more time for the talks on limiting them to succeed.

But the reality is that Mr. Papandreu has not lived up to his campaign pledges to sever Greece from the West. It has not withdrawn from NATO or pulled out of the European Community. And far from closing U.S. military bases, Athens just approved an agreement to allow the four bases to remain for five more years in exchange for about \$500 million in military aid.

France is another Socialist country whose quarrels with the United States seem sometimes to obscure the real harmony of their policies. For example, during the crisis in Chad, Mr. Mitterrand criticized Washington for not consulting Paris before sending AWACS radar planes to the area. The broad-based

not made a single important policy decision that could upset the Reagan administration. They renewed, after a few minor modifications, the agreement on U.S. bases. They followed through, after a re-examination of European alternatives, on a major purchase of F-16 jet fighters from the American supplier.

The most crucial decision facing the Socialists is whether or not to remain in NATO. The government has frozen Spain's integration into the military wing of the alliance but is in no hurry to hold a promised public referendum on membership.

In Portugal, a founding member of NATO, the choices are not so stark. Mr. Soares, a moderate Socialist, has been a friend of the United States for years, especially since 1975 when he helped defeat a Communist takeover attempt.

Even though his victory last April fell short of a majority in the 250-seat Parliament, it was seen as something that might stabilize the country, which has had 14 previous governments in the last nine years, because he joined forces with the second largest party, the Social Democrats.

Portugal's relations with the United States appear to have become even closer since the election.

Herald Tribune
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EUROBONDS

By CARL GEWIRTZ

Floating-Rate Dollar Notes Dominate Market, Distorting Picture of Activity

PARIS — Floating-rate dollar notes continue to dominate the new issue market of the Eurobond market, with \$605 million of them announced last week.

Activity in floating-rate notes, however, gives a distorted picture of what is happening in the bond market, because buyers of these securities are largely banks looking for an outlet for spare cash.

A better measure of the market's mood is the dearth of fixed-rate straight debt. Only one non-equity-linked coupon bond was marketed in the dollar sector, one in the Canadian dollar market, two in the Deutsche mark sector and one in the EC dollar market. And none was a sellout.

Bankers attribute the lack of demand to investor fears that interest rates will be forced higher as the Federal Reserve jangles to contain the inflationary pressures resulting from a rapidly expanding U.S. economy and the huge federal budget deficit. Last week's news of a larger-than-expected drop in the unemployment rate and a continued rapid rise in factory orders helped to fuel these worries.

Banking some dramatic evidence that rates are heading lower, bankers fear that investors will not seriously look at straight bonds until the new year, at the earliest.

The only exception is convertible bonds. Stocks are seen as a safer investment. Corporate profits are projected to rise as economic activity quickens and, at least initially, will benefit if inflation eases. For the most part, U.S. companies have resisted selling convertibles in Europe, preferring the New York market, where much higher conversion premiums are standard.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries sold \$100 million of 4 1/2-percent bonds convertible into shares at a premium of 4.12 percent over the current Tokyo price. The advantage to buying the convertible bond rather than the shares outright is that bondholders earn 4 1/2 percent annual interest, while the current dividend on the stock is a yield of only 2 percent.

Brown Boveri of Switzerland is offering up to \$60-million of bonds convertible into its own shares at a 4 1/4 percent premium. The coupon on the 15-year bonds is indicated at 4 1/4 percent and the conversion premium is expected to be in the range of 2.5 percent.

The manager, Swiss Bank Corp., says the low coupon is a trade-off with the low anticipated premium. However, critics argue that the low premium is in line with the Swiss machinery maker's not being considered a growth stock and that the low coupon is simply aggressive pricing.

Not to be overlooked is the fact that, buying Brown Boveri stock today, an investor would earn a dividend yield of just over 2 percent. The almost double income yield of the bond versus the stock is seen as appealing to stockholders to switch from the shares to the bonds. In addition to the higher income, bondholders might also enjoy a capital gain shareholders could not dream of. If the dollar declined against the Swiss franc, the value of a dollar bond convertible into Swiss franc assets would rise.

In the straight fixed-coupon market, the European Community offered \$50 million of 10-year bonds bearing a coupon of 12 percent and \$50 million of 15-year bonds bearing a coupon of 12 1/2 percent. Both issues were priced at par and quoted at modest discounts. More than half of the 15-year paper was preplaced in Japan and traders were afraid to short the issues since they were not sure how much paper would actually be available for general distribution.

The bulk of the activity in the dollar sector remained focused on

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Murdoch Buys 6.7% Of Warner

Australian Now Largest Holder

By Alex S. Jones

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Rupert Murdoch, the Australian publisher who has shaken up the U.S. newspaper industry by acquiring a growing stable of publications, has become the largest single stockholder of Warner Communications Inc.

Mr. Murdoch, who owns The New York Post, New York Magazine, The Village Voice and other publications in the United States and abroad, announced Friday that in recent months his holding company, News Corporation Ltd., paid \$98.1 million for 6.7 percent of Warner.

Mr. Murdoch said his purchase of 4.4 million shares of Warner stock was "an investment" and denied he was seeking control of Warner or representation on its board.

His position became public Friday when he filed the Securities and Exchange Commission disclosure form required from anyone owning more than 5 percent of a public company.

The stock purchase was financed by loans and working capital and comes on the heels of Mr. Murdoch's \$90-million cash acquisition of The Chicago Sun-Times on Nov. 1.

No disclosure has been made regarding how much of either purchase was financed through banks, but News Corporation's total long-term debt was reported to be \$234 million as of June 30. Analysts said Mr. Murdoch had recently withdrawn plans for a satellite video-distribution business and might have used those funds to buy Warner stock.

Because of Mr. Murdoch's reputation as a high-stakes entrepreneur, Wall Street analysts expressed strong interest in the motive behind the purchase. Some speculated that Mr. Murdoch expected Warner stock to rise. Others saw the move as an effort to gain a foothold in Warner that could lead to a friendly takeover by Mr. Murdoch.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)



S. Parker Gilbert, left, new chairman of Morgan Stanley & Co., with Robert H.B. Baldwin, who is retiring.

Baldwin Led Morgan Through Big Changes

By Sandra Salmans

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Robert H.B. Baldwin, who will retire as chairman of Morgan Stanley & Co. at the end of the year, is widely credited with ushering the whitest of the white-shoe investment banking firms into a new and more competitive financial era.

His departure, announced Thursday, will mark the end of a period of rapid growth and intense change for Morgan — more, arguably, than for any other major Wall Street firm. In that period, the company's staff has risen tenfold, to 2,600, and its capital to more than \$300 million.

More significant, Morgan, an old-line company that concentrated heavily in underwriting, has plunged into securities trading and marketing, merger and acquisition work and money management. Last month, Morgan named 17 new managing directors, many of them from the equities area.

Mr. Baldwin, 63, who has presided over Morgan for a decade, will be succeeded by S. Parker Gilbert, 50, who has been president and chairman of the Securities Industry Association, Wall Street's leading trade group. "He represented all the things that Morgan Stanley stood for, yet was modern enough to compete in the new world."

For his own part, Mr. Baldwin said Thursday: "We're getting into areas that we should get into, and adjusting to change." He cited the

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

Struggle to Prop Up Prices Likely at OPEC Meeting

By Bob Hagertry

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Oil ministers from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries face a struggle to prop up prices as they meet in Geneva this week.

OPEC watchers do not expect the meetings Tuesday and Wednesday to produce any immediate change in prices or production quotas. But the oil market will watch closely for signs of whether the contentious organization can show the resolve to hold production down.

"What they ought to do is meet for 45 minutes flat," then reaffirm the price and production rules set at the end of an agonizing 10-day meeting last March, said David Gray, an oil analyst at the London stockbrokerage of James Capel & Co. "The impact on the market will be in direct proportion to the amount of public bickering."

The meeting seems certain to present plenty of opportunity for dispute. Iran and Iraq, whose three-year border war has aggravated feuding within OPEC, have both recently demanded higher output quotas. They are likely to be joined by other financially strapped OPEC members.

Poorer members resent the rise in Saudi Arabia's output in recent months. After OPEC cut its prices about 15 percent last March in the face of weak demand, the Saudis slashed their production to prevent further downward pressure on prices.

But in the third quarter of this year, Saudi output surged and flooded the market with oil in what many analysts saw as an attempt to counter the pressure then building for an increase in prices.

Though the ministers may haggle over each country's quota again, analysts generally believe that OPEC will decide against trying to alter the allocations so painfully agreed upon in March.

Pricing is also a matter of contention. The Saudis and their rich Gulf allies say prices should remain level, at least for another year or so. They argue that an increase in oil prices would lower demand for OPEC oil.

Iran and some of its allies, however, have said recently that OPEC should raise prices, cutting back on output if necessary. The Iranians

say last March's price cut, which set a benchmark price of \$29, failed to revive demand.

Most OPEC observers dismiss the Iranian plan as unworkable. "In the current state of the market, it's just madness," said an oil economist at a big U.S. bank. But the debate on long-term pricing policy increases tension within the group.

Also adding to tension is persistent weakness in the oil market.

Prices on the spot market, where traders swap crude not subject to term contracts, rose above official OPEC levels last summer. Then, as the Saudis and others stepped up production, OPEC's total output swelled to more than 1 million barrels above the group's self-imposed ceiling of 17.5 million a day. Spot prices have been weak since September.

Britain, the Soviet Union and other oil producers that do not belong to OPEC are under pressure to cut their prices. Moscow lowered its price 50 cents a barrel last month and probably will be forced

into another price cut this month. Britain's state-owned oil trading company is expected to wait until after the OPEC meeting to resume price talks with its customers.

The worldwide economic recovery, strong in the United States and catching on in Europe, has done little so far to increase oil demand. Efforts to conserve oil, begun in the 1970s when prices were soaring, are now paying off.

Whether the cartel can prevent a drop in its oil prices next year depends largely on the strength of the economic recovery and the degree of success in OPEC's efforts to restrain output, analysts say.

"I think they will have to be brought to the brink of another price cut before discipline will be reimposed," a prominent OPEC adviser said. But he added that OPEC was likely to pull together in time to avert a price cut.

Many analysts agree, arguing that the Saudis will flex their marketing muscle to prevent another cut.

Reagan Rejects a Ban On Oil Gear for Soviet

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has rejected a Pentagon-backed plan to ban exports of deep sea oil-drilling equipment to the Soviet Union, and has taken under advisement a proposal strongly supported by Secretary of State George P. Shultz to tighten controls on exports to Libya, according to administration officials.

The president went along with recommendations of Mr. Shultz and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige that the United States take no unilateral action on the drilling equipment but await the outcome of deliberations with its allies expected in Paris in late January or early February.

The actions, which came Friday at a meeting of the National Security Council, were seen as at least a preliminary victory for U.S. companies seeking hundreds of millions of dollars of business from the Soviet Union and Libya.

According to one official's estimate, license applications received so far by the Commerce Department cover at least \$100 million of business with the Russians and \$900 million with the Libyans.

The objective of the Paris talks, under the auspices of the Coordinating Committee of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is to coordinate export-control policies of the United States, Canada, most of Western Europe and Japan.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger had been urging Mr. Reagan to accept a sub-cabinet group's recommendation for unilateral action by the United States before the Cocom meeting, in effect denying the Russians 17 types of oil and gas equipment.

On the Libya issue, the roles were reversed, with the Pentagon taking less interest in tightening than the State Department, which seeks to punish Libya for aggression in Chad and purported subversive activity in the East Caribbean, administration officials said.

Philippines Pact Likely to Be Delayed Until '84

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — What some had hoped would be the final Euro-market deal of the year — a new money loan for the Philippines and a rescheduling of its 1983-84 debt — is now slated to become the first major operation of the new year.

A meeting in New York last week of the 12-bank advisory group, representing all 300 lenders to the Philippines, extended their discussions with government officials through Saturday and reached a preliminary agreement that now must be ratified by their headquarters.

It is now believed that the proposal will be telecast to all lenders just before the Christmas holiday and that responses will be received in early January, allowing for a late-January formal agreement.

At present, the Philippines is estimated to be about \$320 million in arrears on payments of interest and principal and overdrafts. This is not expected to have any impact on the year-end reports of U.S. banks. They can carry unpaid loans for 90 days before having to classify the debt as bad, and because the arrangements did not start until November the 90-day period is to end in February (although on some loans this period ends Jan. 17).

The meetings in New York got off to a bad start, bankers report, because the Philippines government made public its numbers before sitting down with the 12-bank steering committee. The government reported that it would be seeking \$3.9 billion. It said \$1.65 billion of that would be new money sought from the banks. The rest is to come from governments and international lending agencies. The banks had expected to work with the Philippines in establishing the dollar amount needed for 1984.

The banks themselves, meanwhile, were caught in long arguments about how to measure their

SYNDICATED LOANS

determines the percentage share each lender will contribute to the new loan.

On Saturday, the steering committee decided to propose that banks put up 12 percent of their outstanding commitments as contributions to the new loan package. This is the highest percentage of new-money commitment in any of the crisis packages proposed since Mexico's near default in 1982. It was not immediately clear whether this high percentage, top-

pling the 11 1/2 percent recently set for Brazil, is the result of excluding from the base amount undrawn commitments or short-term commitments or to limiting participation to banks having loans beyond a certain minimum level.

As of the end of last year, the latest period for which public data is available, the Philippines owed banks \$12.6 billion, 60 percent of which was due to be repaid within one year. In addition, undisbursed commitments at that date totaled \$2.4 billion.

Another possibility is that the amount the banks are talking about is larger than the \$1.65 billion that the Philippines said it was seeking. The advisory committee, for example, agreed to convert existing overdrafts into short-term trade facilities. At the same time, the

committee assumed that there will be some additional short-fall in the Philippines' finances — the combination of banks not renewing interbank deposits with Philippine institutions and capital flight from the country.

The banks were also concerned that the existing level of short-term trade facilities may not be sufficient if business that was formerly not secured may in the future require formal letters of credit.

Given the relatively high percentage of new-money contributions and the uncertain political outlook for the administration of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, bankers expect to have a difficult time persuading all lenders to participate in the rescue operation.

Elsewhere in the syndicated-loan

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 8)

Sarcasm About Feldstein Is Said to Anger Reagan

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan was angered by the tone taken by Larry M. Speakes, his spokesman, in commenting last week about Martin S. Feldstein, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, according to a senior White House official.

The official said Friday that Mr. Reagan objected to the manner, though not the substance, of Mr. Speakes's repeated criticism of Mr. Feldstein for his public insistence on the need to curb the federal deficit through tax increases.

Mr. Speakes said, in response to a question Wednesday, that all of Mr. Reagan's aides were familiar with his position on these matters, "with the possible exception of the chairman of the Council of Eco-

omic Advisers." Mr. Speakes also repeatedly pronounced Mr. Feldstein's name two different ways, provoking laughter from some reporters. And he joked that, although the economist was at a lunch with the president, "maybe he won't make it to dessert."

The White House official, who asked not to be identified, said Mr. Reagan threw down on his desk a copy of The New York Times reporting Mr. Speakes's comments and said: "I don't like this. This is not the way I want to operate." The official said the president made the remark at a meeting with top aides Thursday morning.

"It's one thing to criticize Feldstein on the substance of the policies," the official said. "He's been a problem for us. It's another thing to be sarcastic about it and mispronounce his name. It's another to make him a martyr."

Mr. Speakes said Friday that he had pronounced the name alternately as Feld-STINE and Feld-STEEN — sometimes using the two versions together — because he had long had trouble remembering which way it was pronounced. Mr. Feldstein uses the Feld-STINE pronunciation.

During the briefing, Mr. Speakes announced that Mr. Feldstein had not been invited to a high-level meeting then under way between the president and aides on the budget and economic issues. Told that Mr. Feldstein might in fact be in attendance, Mr. Speakes — amid much laughter — sent an aide to find out why.

Minutes later, the aide brought a note back from Richard G. Darman, the presidential assistant who organized the meeting. Mr. Speakes read it silently, mouthing the words "last supper" and laugh-



Larry M. Speakes

ing. This brought laughter and requests for Mr. Speakes to repeat what he had said and to read the note. He refused.

On Friday, Mr. Speakes said that the words "last supper" were in the note and that he deliberately did not repeat them.

His criticism of Mr. Feldstein was provoked by recent speeches by the economist suggesting that the budget deficit had grown because of tax cuts and defense spending increases, and not because of increases in domestic spending. Mr. Feldstein also issued charts and graphs illustrating his point. The theme has run counter to Mr. Reagan's policy of halting domestic spending programs for the deficit.

Mr. Speakes's comments, coupled with anonymous statements by White House officials, suggested that Mr. Feldstein was under increasing pressure to soften his warnings about the federal deficit or resign. Mr. Feldstein, responding to the criticism by Mr. Speakes, said the next day that he would not resign unless asked to do so by Mr. Reagan. He said nothing that he had been saying recently was contrary to administration policy.

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CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 2, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	D.M.	F.	Y.	S.F.	S.P.	D.C.
Amsterdam	1.6275	4.116	112.02	26.25	0.182	5.52	138.85	31.85
Bombay (L)	54.995	71.99	20.31	1.675	3.3255	18.125	25.325	5.6715
Frankfurt	2.7105	3.26	20.31	1.675	3.3255	18.125	25.325	5.6715
London (L)	1.452	3.478	112.02	26.25	0.182	5.52	138.85	31.85
Paris	1.452	3.478	112.02	26.25	0.182	5.52	138.85	31.85
New York	1.452	3.478	112.02	26.25	0.182	5.52	138.85	31.85
Porto	2.175	1.925	20.31	1.675	3.3255	18.125	25.325	5.6715
Swiss	1.452	3.478	112.02	26.25	0.182	5.52	138.85	31.85
1 SDR	1.452	3.478	112.02	26.25	0.182	5.52	138.85	31.85
1 SDR	1.452	3.478	112.02	26.25	0.182	5.52	138.85	31.85

Dollar Values

	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per
Cash	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
1974	1.000	0.994	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1975	1.000	0.994	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1976	1.000	0.994	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1977	1.000	0.994	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1978	1.000	0.994	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1979	1.000	0.994	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1980	1.000	0.994	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1981	1.000	0.994	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1982	1.000	0.994	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1983	1.000	0.994	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Source: Reuters (1974-1983) and U.S. Department of Commerce (1984-1985)

1984-1985: 1.000 (1974-1983) and U.S. Department of Commerce (1984-1985)

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Wrong Over the Rights

President Reagan has done something heedless in respect to the death squads in El Salvador. He has suggested that some of the murders attributed to them are the work of leftist guerrillas trying to affect the recurrent American argument over aid. Thus he has gone a long way toward giving the killer right a free hand and toward relieving the Salvadoran authorities of doing anything about their deeds.

No doubt there are some instances of the sort of guerrilla theater the president cites: The guerrillas are surely capable of cynicism on that order. But is there any evidence beyond the vagaries of the San Salvador O Club bar? The vigilantes' grisly record and their ties to official circles are established by years of observation and documentation.

Other American officials — even people in the Pentagon — had been hitting El Salvador hard recently on the death squads. Does Mr. Reagan understand that he has washed out their criticism? That he has undercut his own rationale, misjudged as it was, for denying a visa last week to Roberto d'Aubuisson? Can he not see how the hard right will be cheered as it reads his suspicious? How the left will be cheered too? How the center will be crushed?

The other day, Mr. Reagan used a pocket veto to get rid of the requirement that, in order

to send aid to El Salvador, he certify progress in human rights and reforms.

No chief executive protective of presidential prerogatives — that includes all of them — could like being so bound. But no sensible president could be unaware of the practical utility of the certification requirement: It gave him a strong card in dealing with the Salvadoran authorities.

Members of Congress are up in arms over Mr. Reagan's veto of the certification requirement. It is not entirely clear, however, whether they are more upset by the signal the veto conveys of declining official concern for human rights or by the loss of a device by which they had been able to put heat on the president without taking on themselves the responsibility for cutting off aid.

We think the president's combined actions have made it necessary for Congress to take the responsibility. American human-rights pressures, such as they were, had made a certain difference. It seems extremely unlikely that a Salvadoran government relieved of those pressures can muster the popular support needed to hold its own. The license Mr. Reagan has given, no doubt unwittingly, to the rightists cannot be renewed.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

China and Nuclear Policy

China would like to buy nuclear power technology from the United States, and the first step is to sign a nuclear cooperation agreement. The latest round of negotiations on it began last week in Washington. The crucial issue is the breadth of the nonproliferation guarantees. China has had nuclear weapons for 20 years. But what assurances is it prepared to give that it will not help other countries develop weapons? No doubt the U.S. negotiators are aware that it would be easy for them to brighten the atmosphere for Mr. Reagan's trip to China next year by not pressing terribly hard for rigorous nonproliferation controls.

Three senators sent a useful letter to Secretary of State George Shultz asking him to insist on clear and substantial requirements. The three — Gordon Humphrey of New Hampshire, William V. Roth of Delaware and William Proxmire of Wisconsin — suggested that China ought to be asked to commit itself to a policy of restraint. They urged that the accord be written "as prudently as possible" in view of China's past nuclear export record. That is a reference to reports of Chinese sales of sensitive materials to other Third World governments, not all of which seem to be pursuing exclusively peaceful purposes.

China has recently joined the International

Atomic Energy Agency and stated that it will adhere to IAEA standards. The U.S. negotiators have properly emphasized that as an important step. But a separate agreement would be required to bring China's nuclear facilities and its exports under IAEA safeguards.

Sales of nuclear materials are a tempting source of foreign exchange for a country with limited resources for its own development. Some kinds of exports, well within China's capacity, would have extremely unappealing implications for other parts of the world. Argentina has just announced its success in running, on a limited scale, a uranium enrichment plant that gives it the capacity to build nuclear weapons. But enrichment is the most difficult part of the process. If Argentina could import uranium already enriched, if only to a low level, its potential for weapons production would rise dramatically.

The United States would sell China only technology suitable for electric power production. The Chinese are beginning a highly ambitious nuclear generating program. But before the United States goes any further, it would be reassuring to have from China an explicit agreement against nuclear export to countries whose ambitions may lie in other directions.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Error on Salvadoran Rights

President Reagan has made a grave error in vetoing human-rights certification of military aid to El Salvador. His decision exposes a disheartening failure of the United States to bring some order and principle to the murderous anarchy possessing that nation. Worse, it advertises the willingness of the United States to accept the horror and to pursue its program of assistance in spite of it, discarding principle for dubious short-term goals that betray more concern for ideology than for the stability of Central America.

The certification process every six months admittedly has had only limited effect. But it has served as a lever to force some concessions from the Salvadoran regime and, in turn, has reinforced what limited commitment there may be among the rulers to bring military leaders into conformity with the basic standards of a civilized society. Furthermore, it has served as a reminder, twice each year, of the problem, a reminder both to the people of El Salvador, who may have never needed a reminder, and to the people of the United States, whose largesse has fed that tiny nation as if it were at the heart of strategic considerations.

— Los Angeles Times.

The Lambsdorf Affair

Allegations of financial irregularities leveled against Count [Otto] Lambsdorf, the West German economics minister, promise to shake the cohesion and political authority of Herr Kohl's government. It is the Free Democrats who have been most involved. For Herr Kohl the affair is very embarrassing. It was mainly through the influence of Count Lambsdorf that the Free Democrats ditched the Social Democrats and joined him.

Thus Herr Kohl was enabled to gain a sweeping victory in the March general election, and has supported his minister. But waiting in the wings is Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the enfant terrible of German politics, relict-

A Soviet Tactic That Failed

The Soviet tactic was to distract attention from its own missile arsenal and prevent the stationing of American medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe by applying pressure in the form of threats and a russi-an nuclear pacifist movement. The tactic has so far failed, and indeed was not applied as consistently as it might have been. The need to maintain economic relations with Western countries, especially West Germany, an inability to keep full control over the pacifist movement and fears that the movement might spill over into the Eastern bloc may all have contributed to this.

— New Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In Bangladesh, More Instability

In activating, by the expulsion of Soviet diplomats, the specter of Russian interference, the Dacca government has fallen back on a traditional formula for Bangladesh regimes in time of trouble. Russia's connection with India makes it suspect in Bangladesh eyes, and Indian interference is everywhere imputed. That India has toyed with involvement in Bangladesh over the past decade is true. But the scale has been far from massive. Nor have the Russians been well-connected or strongly influential in Dacca. Indeed, American aid is far more crucial to the fate of any regime there.

— The Times (London).

FROM OUR DEC. 5 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Suffragettes Up in Arms
NEW YORK — To offset the Woman Suffrage demonstration at Carnegie Hall to-night [Dec. 4], anti-suffragists met at the Berkeley Lyceum this afternoon. Repeated attempts were made to interrupt the meeting by suffragettes, and the police were called to keep order. The resentment of the suffragettes was displayed when Dr. Lyman Abbott read a letter from President Theodore Roosevelt, who said that, while personally he believed in woman suffrage, he is not an enthusiastic advocate but merely a lukewarm or tepid supporter, believing that it would not produce any marked improvement in the condition of women. Dr. Abbott also read a letter from the Secretary of State, disapproving of woman suffrage.

1933: Telepathy Theory Is Tested
ROME — The telegraph, telephone and radio may be discarded if a theory of thought transmission by Professor Callegaris, an Italian physicist-psychologist, is borne out by facts. The professor's theory is that there are three spots or "disks" in the human body sensitive to "thought-waves." He asked two nurses to sit blindfolded, 10 feet apart. An aluminum capsule was placed on the neck "disk" of each nurse, and one of them was asked to think of something interesting to both. After a while, the other nurse — the receiver — said that the other nurse — the transmitter — was telling her about a patient in the hospital. The transmitter said that that was exactly what she had been thinking about.

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Reagan, Shamir Engage In Threats and Pretenses

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Reagan and Prime Minister Shamir of Israel have agreed to improve their political consultation and military coordination, but it is a vague and limited agreement at best. There is, for example, a large difference between the reasons they gave for the widely publicized agreement, and the means they offer to reach their common objective.

Both gave the impression that the problem in the Middle East was not an accumulation of ancient regional conflicts over land, commerce and religion, but a new and critical phase in the global struggle against Soviet expansion and ideology.

"I am pleased to announce," Mr. Reagan said, "that we have agreed to establish a joint political-military group to examine ways in which we can enhance Israeli-American cooperation. This group will give priority attention to the threat to our mutual interest posed by increased Soviet involvement in the Middle East."

Mr. Shamir made the same point: "Syria," he said, "constitutes today a major threat to the peace in the area by occupying more than 60 percent of Lebanon, and by its massive concentration of Soviet arms and personnel on Syrian territory."

The purpose of the new agreement, Mr. Shamir explained to a few reporters here the other day, was to "deter" any reckless adventure by Moscow or Damascus.

However, if the problem is the expansion of Soviet power in the Middle East, how do you "deter" it with a committee? It is useful to stockpile weapons and see that sea ports and airfields in Israel are modern and available to the United States in a crisis. But in the event that the Syrians, backed by the Russians, refuse to be "deterred," this agreement merely commits the U.S. and Israeli officials to talk things over.

Obviously, the geography, philosophy and ideology of the contending nations in the Middle East are not likely to change. But what are the commitments of the United States and Israel to one another in this endless Middle Eastern struggle?

If Soviet power through Syria is the major problem, which Mr. Reagan says and his NATO allies challenge, then he should be willing to keep American military power in the eastern Mediterranean rather than implying that maybe he will bring the Marines back home for Christmas.

A strong argument is being made that Mr. Reagan is wrong in thinking that Soviet military intervention is the main problem in the Middle East, but assuming he is right, it is probably wrong to think he or Mr. Shamir can deal with it by creating another "talking committee." Nobody knows what this new agreement means.

Israel wants to be free to bomb the nuclear facility in Iraq, or invade Lebanon, or withdraw from Beirut, or use U.S. weapons without restrictions or do what it likes in the West Bank. It does not want an American alliance that might veto Israeli military actions or political decisions. Washington thinks twice.

Likewise, Washington wants to use Israeli power to defend its own Middle East interests in the short run, but

is not willing to commit its power in the area over the long run. The assumption in Washington has been that if the United States just talks about being tough, and makes a demonstration that it might use its power, then that will be enough to intimidate the opposition, not only in the Middle East but also in Central America.

No need to concentrate on the difficult ancient social and economic quarrels of the regions. Concentrate on military power. Send the Navy into the Mediterranean and the Caribbean, and the Marines into Beirut Airport for a little while, and in the meanwhile, establish another committee to discuss the consequences.

There may be something to be said for this policy of threat and pretense, but not much. It may be good politics for Mr. Reagan and Mr. Shamir, and for the leaders in Moscow and Damascus, but it is clearly no answer for a divided and frightened world.

The New York Times.

Up the Down Escalator of Mideast Politics

By G.H. Jansen

NICOSIA — Anyone concerned with peacekeeping in the Middle East — President Gennadiy of Lebanon, King Hussein of Jordan, even President Reagan — is at this point like someone trying to run up a descending escalator. At the top of the escalator is "Overall Regional Peace," lower down is "The Reagan Plan," lower still is "The May 17 Lebanon-Israel Troop Withdrawal Agreement," and lowest is "The Saudi-Syrian Agreement on the Withdrawal of the PLO from Tripoli."

They are all part of the same process, and no step can be skipped — though getting from one to the other is likely to be a good deal more difficult after last week's renewal of "strategic cooperation" between the United States and Israel.

The seemingly localized intra-PLO hostilities in Tripoli impinge on the generalized Lebanese situation, which revolves around the May 17 agreement, because the Tripoli fighting is not really intra-PLO. The combatants are, on one side, the Syrian and Libyan armies, behind a thin camouflage of Palestinian dissidents, and on the other the PLO led by Yasser Arafat and the Sunni Muslim militants of Tripoli.

If Syria does not get what it wants in Tripoli it will not be accommodating on the possible revision of the May 17 agreement. And what it wants in Tripoli is the death of Arafat and the final crushing of the Sunni Muslims, who have been fighting the Syrian Alawites in Tripoli for more than two years. The Saudi-Syrian agreement would deprive Syria of both those prizes, so it will be a miracle if the cease-fire lasts and the agreement survives.

But let us assume that the Tripoli agreement does work or, more realistically, that even if it does not, it will not have an adverse impact on the general Lebanese situation. The second session of the Lebanese reconciliation conference in Geneva, if and when it takes place, will be far more important than even the first was,

and its main focus will be the May 17 agreement. Geneva 1 decided unanimously that May 17 could be neither abrogated (as demanded by the Syrians) nor ratified (as demanded by the Israelis), but would have to be revised, mainly in the sense of omitting the political clauses, especially those on normalization of relations between Lebanon and Israel.

At Geneva 1, the U.S. observer, Richard Fairbanks, said privately that the United States would consider revision. But during his visit to Washington last week, Israel's prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, said that "not one word" should be changed in the May 17 text.

Can the United States get Israel to shift its position? No one is very hopeful. If there is no pledge on revision, then at Geneva 2 the newly united Lebanese will have to stand up to Syria, Israel and the United States and decide that May 17 is sacred and that there will be no implementation of the normalization clauses.

A united Lebanon will then also have to ask the Israelis first and then the Syrians to leave its territory. It is unlikely that either of them will do so, but let us assume, optimistically, that the May 17 step is passed and that Lebanon's unity does not break down altogether in the process.

That would bring the peacekeepers to the next step, the Reagan plan, which the United States says it is firmly determined to resurrect from the grave. But that effort is doomed — the Israelis do not want it, and, as for the Arabs, the United States is no longer viewed as an honest broker in the middle between Israel and the Arabs. To the latter, last week's meetings left Washington an open, official and formal political and military ally of Israel.

The Arabs always knew that that was so, although the moderate Arabs, hoping to encourage the United

States to be independent of Israel, pretended that, somehow, America was a middleman. So the only thing that now surprises and puzzles the Arabs about the new U.S.-Israel agreement is its timing and the rationale for it.

That rationale is "the threat of Soviet-Syrian expansion to the Middle East." The Arabs are genuinely puzzled, because in the area itself no such threat is felt — because no such threat exists. This threat is a chimera. That Syria should use Soviet-supplied weapons to march into its neighbors and so establish what Mr. Reagan has called "greater Syria" is nonsense because it is physically and militarily impossible.

The current threat of Soviet sophisticated weaponry in Syria came about because in the mid-1950s the Syrians, following Gamal Abdel Nasser's Egypt, decided to turn to Russia for arms that the West refused to sell to them. They paid cash, supplied by Saudi Arabia, and as each installment was destroyed by the Israelis in successive wars, another installment, more up to date, was purchased.

That happened again in 1982 when the Israelis destroyed their missiles and their air force. And the Syrians demanded the very latest weapons.

Because of the new U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation agreements, one cannot hope, however optimistic one might be, that the Reagan plan can be made to work. Instead, one has to expect a good deal more anti-American feeling in this area and, something new, anti-American action. The Shia bombers in Beirut showed the way, because the most remarkable aspect of the attack on the Marines was that, after 36 years of pro-Israeli and therefore anti-Arab American policy, for the first time Arabs launched a large-scale attack on Americans. Unfortunately, it is not likely to be the last.

The writer, Levant correspondent for the Economist in London, contributed this view to the Los Angeles Times.

The Unreal World Of South Lebanon

By Philip Ceylan

SIDON, Lebanon — The scene is surreal. Scores of young Palestinians, captured by the Israelis in last year's drive through Lebanon and incarcerated as "known or suspected" PLO "terrorists," were scattered out through southern Lebanon wearing what looked like brand-new basketball warmup suits (courtesy of the Red Cross).

Along the roadside they were awaited by friends and family members under the wary eye of a heavy concentration of Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) in jeeps and armored personnel carriers. Israel was making good on its end of a prisoner of war exchange bargain that was not, on its face, quite comprehensible.

In exchange for the return of six of their men, Israel has released 4,500 Palestinians from the nearby Ansar detention camp. Of these, roughly 1,000 were flown to Algiers, where they represent little more than a symbolic addition to the PLO's widely dispersed military power. But Israeli defense officials have no illusions about the threat from 63 hardcore convicted terrorists doing time in Israeli prisons who were also released and sent to Algiers, and from the 3,500 Ansar detainees who elected to stay in Lebanon.

By nightfall, still in their telltale blue-and-white suits, some were al-

ready to go to Tripoli choosing sides in the PLO's fratricidal struggle. "It is only realistic to assume that many will return to terrorism," said an IDF officer on the scene. "It's a heavy price to pay."

So why pay it? "This is how Lebanon reveals itself," an Israeli spokesman replied. Recovery of captured Israeli troops has been a high priority matter of principle after every Arab war. But something more revealed by this transaction. The flipside of the Israeli public's cynicism, the absence of any immediate concern over the cost in relation to what was to have been the purpose of the Lebanese invasion: a clean sweep of the PLO presence in southern Lebanon.

What is revealed is a dramatic diminution of Israeli government expectation of what the original mission can reasonably be expected to accomplish. This is all the more so if you look at the conditions confronting the Israeli forces in their recent retook positions south of Awali River. This war is not over, the PLO is no longer the only threat to IDF security — and, by extension, to Israeli policy in Lebanon.

This is predominantly Shiite Muslim territory. Shiite extremists are Syrian-Lebanese support who supposedly responsible for the bombing of the U.S. Marine compound in Beirut and the later bombing of Israeli installations down the road. Tyre, with the loss of 60 lives, has been Israeli military.

Now it is the Shites — and necessarily suicidal extremists — are credited by the Israelis for rising level of attacks against the IDF in this area. Shiite leaders proudly admit to a calculated campaign what one calls "civil disobedience" against the Israelis. The Israelis know it and under another name, "terrorism."

Drying south from here in a narrow, winding road, a small Israeli military unit, carrying Israeli "newcomers" back from Ansar, are grateful for the armed escort while wondering whether the Lebanese taxi would do the entrance to Sidon would not be less attention-getting way to travel. "We call this 'Bomb Alley,'" the driver, of a particular street, road with heavy vegetation on both sides.

The Israeli military is confident that it can defend its position with the Shites, but they take it slowly. The Shia sect constitutes Lebanon's largest religious minority, its poorest. Their numbers are grossly underrepresented in Lebanon's political power-sharing.

Their leaders, accordingly, see Israel as "sitting on a large part of their constituency," as one Israeli analyst reads it, and thereby undermining the Shiite bargaining position in the "national reconciliation" process that is now supposed to be in way. To the extent that Shiite leaders add pressure for some further withdrawal from Lebanon and/or for exercise of Israeli influence with Lebanese Christians to give the Shites better deal.

Thus is Israel not only pinned down in increasingly dangerous territory, but also hostage in some degree to a resolution of the internal Lebanese political power struggle of which it has only limited influence. Israel would seem to be in a time being. "This is the worst and we certainly can't leave all of it," says an Israeli official. "We will simply have to defend ourselves."

The Washington Post.

LETTERS

A Superpower Treaty

Regarding "The Superpowers Need a Treaty Renouncing Force" (HT, Nov. 21) by Marian Dinkel: A nonaggression treaty between the superpowers is certainly well pursuing. If the leaders of the superpowers are reluctant to take the step, then why not convene a group of leaders, one from each continent, and discuss the need for such a treaty. They can make the proposal.

Then perhaps we can all catch on our sleep.

R.L. KLAUWER, Millage, Spain.

Some White Elephant

Regarding "What's Doing in Paris" (HT, Nov. 25): I was shocked to read Paul Letourneur stating that the Georges Pompidou Center "remains the white elephant it has always been." No less than 25,000 people visit it every day.

WARREN TRABANT, Paris.

The Supply-Side Myth

Regarding "Inauguration Over Budget Policy in U.S.: Rules From That Economic Expansion Will Be Short-Lived" (HT, Special Report on the Economy, Nov. 28):

The article on the political implications of the U.S. government's projected \$200-billion budget deficit made no mention of its primary cause: the Reagan administration's belief that supply-side economics would enable it to raise government spending while cutting taxes. In presenting its first budget in 1981, the administration successfully convinced Congress that its tax cuts would provide sufficient stimulus to the economy to maintain revenue and eventually to balance the budget — despite reductions in the tax rate.

With less than a year remaining before the next elections, it is hardly surprising that congressmen are willing to bail out the administration now that supply-side economics has been exposed as the myth that it is.

GREGORY GULLICKSON, Los Angeles.

Letter: On Paying More Attention to the Portuguese

From Bruce K. Heyman in Lisbon

IF THERE IS ANYTHING in Flora Lewis's column of Nov. 23 that smacks of analysis it is her opening line — "Little attention has been paid to Portugal . . ." The balance of her article affirms this judgment.

While Premier Mario Soares may have been correctly quoted as fearing a Communist coup, no one else seems to be worried, at least among Portugal's intellectuals. It is the military that has been the object of speculation in that regard, but since the disbanding this year of the Council of the Revolution — the military commission overseeing the government following the 1974 revolution — those concerns have dissipated.

A report released in 1982 by the Portuguese government stated the illiteracy amounted to 24 percent of the population, with its epicenter in Alentejo, a broad, arid and unproductive belt in the lower third of the country that is festooned with Communist banners. These people, victims today of a feudal system of land holding, certainly have justification for their political beliefs. They are, and will continue to be, dedicated believers that capitalism exploits rather than enriches. While this feudal system exist throughout the country, employment elsewhere is such that leftists have little support.

As for terrorism, I have yet to meet a single Portuguese who is aware of or concerned about such activities. Terrorist acts in Portugal have so far been limited to attacks on foreign emissaries, not against businessmen, and they have been

committed by foreigners. Violent crime is so rare that when it occurs it is headlined in most of the country's newspapers.

The 5-percent drop in the standard of living since the International Monetary Fund began renegotiating Portugal's debts is insignificant and brings a wry smile from people asked about how the IMF's action has affected the economy. Long before the IMF became involved, Portugal's profligate spending on imported automobiles and subsequent support and maintenance supplies destroyed the economy, and it is important to understand that it is the proliferation of automobiles in this country that is almost solely responsible for current economic woes. The plain, inescapable, distilled fact is that Portugal's economy, which is service-oriented rather than geared to production, cannot afford such imports. Nor can its citizens. In 1981, for example, a Portuguese professor of mathematics in the national average — earned far above the \$500 per month and could reasonably expect to buy a standard automobile for \$8,000, using savings and credit. Today, that same teacher earning the equivalent of \$250 per month, yet somehow contrives to buy the same automobile, which now costs \$10,000. The average employee in Portugal must work for an hour to afford enough gasoline to propel him half the distance of the New York Marathon, yet owns, or plans to buy, an automobile.

Premier Soares's expectations for a fruitful relationship in the European Community are not unlike the hopes of a single woman and her married suitor, and just as unpredictable. Portugal is a net importer of food, almost 50 percent of the country's needs, and any comment that the French government will resist Portugal's entry "to please leftist-voting farmers in the French southwest" shows such naivete as to inspire awe. There is only one important issue here, and it is that of the "Open Borders" policy of the EC. Under this policy, any citizen of a fellow EC country has the right of employment in any other EC country. This is a two-edged sword, and it is debatable which side of the blade is the sharpest. Portugal, which has been an importer of labor (almost one million Portuguese live in France alone), would be free to send citizens for employment in countries now closed to immigration, such as Britain.

However, middle- and upper-level management in Portugal, mired in a history of non-competition and incompetency, will face such an onslaught of talent and experience from educated European managers that the country will lose, for better or worse, control over its industry. Shortly after Mr. Soares returned to Portugal following the 1974 revolution, he was asked what he did during his exile in France. He responded that he spent most of his time going to the cinema. Some Portuguese today wonder if he has forsaken this escapist mentality.

EUROBO
Rate Dollar
Disinflation

CURRENCY

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NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield At Offer	Terms
Azienda Strade Statali	150	1991	8 1/2	100	8 1/2	Noncallable.
World Bank	200	1988	7 3/4	99 1/4	7.81	Private placement.
European Community	50	1993	11	open	—	Sinking fund to start in 1985 to produce a 6 1/2-yr average life. Price to be set Dec. 5.
Sté Développement Rég.	20	1990	11 1/2	open	—	Noncallable. Sinking fund to start in 1986 to produce a 5-yr average life. Price to be set Dec. 12.
Sté Développement Rég.	20	1995	11 1/2	open	—	First callable at 102 in 1991. Sinking fund to start in 1991 to produce a 10-yr average life. Price to be set Dec. 12.

Floating-Rate Dollar Notes Continue to Dominate the Market

(Continued from Page 7)

floaters, with Japanese banks and U.S. savings and loan institutions seen as the largest purchasers. The heavy volume of new issues was credited with driving prices in the secondary market down by almost a quarter-point early in the week, but by Friday more than half that loss had been recouped.

The biggest, and best received, of last week's floaters was Fuji's \$200 million, which was priced at 1/4 point over the mean of the bid-offered interbank rate. The notes

ended the week quoted at 1 1/4 points over Libor.

Alcan Australia, one of the few corporate borrowers to tap the market, will be raising \$100 million, paying 1/4 point over the six-month offered rate. Investors have the option to redeem the notes at par at any six-month interest payment date. Banks managing the issue stand ready to fulfill this pledge and earn an annual underwriting fee of 0.3 percent. In 1991, the managers can request early redemption.

Banco Exterior d'España

launched \$125 million of 13-year notes late Friday, paying 1/4 point over the six-month offered rate. Investors can request redemption after years eight or ten.

Other floaters were issued by Lisbon's Banco Espírito Santo (\$30 million), Commercial Bank of Korea (\$20 million), National Bank of Canada (\$50 million), Scandinavian Bank (\$70 million) and Taiyō Kobe Bank (\$10 million).

Deutsche mark bonds continued to suffer from the high exchange rate of the dollar and the rise in the yield level offered on domestic is-

sues. Italy's highway authority, ANAS, offered 150 million DM of eight-year notes bearing a coupon of 8 1/2 percent, but the paper ended the week at a discount of 2 1/4 points.

The World Bank arranged a 200-million-DM private placement. The five-year notes were sold at 99 1/4 bearing a coupon of 7 3/4 percent.

This week will see issues for AMCA of Canada, South Africa and Megal Finance.

Despite the unsold British Columbia and Montreal paper in the Canadian-dollar sector, the Euro-

pean Investment Bank offered 80.06 million Canadian dollars of eight-year bonds. The bonds, issued at par, carry a coupon of 12 1/2 percent and were quoted late Friday at 98 1/4.

Elsewhere, the European Community offered 40 million of European currency units, broken in two equal portions of 7 and 12-year paper. The short-dated issue carries a coupon of 11 1/2 percent and the long-dated paper is being sold with a coupon of 11 percent. Pricing on both issues will be set Dec. 12.

International Herald Tribune

Poll Shows U.S. Upturn Gaining Pace

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — A survey of corporate purchasing managers indicated Sunday that the U.S. economic recovery picked up speed in November.

A separate report by the Conference Board, a business-sponsored research group, said the economy will be recession-free next year and that inflation will be moderate.

In its report on economic activity for November, the National Association of Purchasing Managers said the rate of expansion was slightly greater than in October.

The association each month surveys executives in charge of the purchasing departments of 250 industrial corporations. Based on the November survey, the association's composite index rose to 62.9 from 61.2 in October. A reading above 50 indicates an expanding economy.

The index is based on the pur-

chasing managers' reports of changes in employment, production, new orders, prices, inventories and other measures of movement in the economy.

The survey said employment rose for the sixth consecutive month, with 26 percent of the executives saying payrolls expanded in November and 13 percent saying they shrank. The 26-percent figure was the highest for any month since June 1978.

The survey also showed that production was up in November, with more than six times as many purchasing managers reporting increases than decreases. Incoming new orders also rose at what the association called "a strong pace," and prices increased, but at a slower pace than in October.

In the Conference Board report, a group of 12 economic specialists predicted that the economy would expand next year 5.4 percent, not

counting increases due to inflation, compared with a projected 3.4-percent expansion this year.

The report also predicted that inflation, as measured by the government's Consumer Price Index, would increase to 4.9 percent from this year's 3.2 percent.

The unemployment rate will average 8.5 percent next year, compared with a projected 9.6-percent average for 1983, the report said.

The economists also said that while the large federal budget deficits should not curb economic growth in 1984, the deficit problem is likely to be a "severe threat" to the economy in 1985.

"We see... no virtuoso performance in any sector of the economy next year," said Albert T. Somera, chief economist at the Conference Board. "Instead, we expect a broadly distributed expansion."

Delay Seen On Help for Philippines

(Continued from Page 7)

market, Belgium spelled out some more of the details on its \$600-million operation. The deal will be run as a club loan with offers going to a limited number of international banks. All participants will be treated as managers, each taking at least \$15 million.

The four leading Belgian banks will lead the list of managers, followed by Bank of Tokyo, Chase Manhattan and Gulf International Bank, which are, in effect, the regional coordinators. These seven will share a bonus of 1/16 percent, and fees of 7/16 percent will be paid to all lenders.

More than half the loan will be covered by the Belgian and Japanese banks alone. In addition, it is assumed that there will be a large demand from Middle East banks that have not participated in Belgian deals because of the blacklisting of Banque Bruxelles Lambert BBL, which is always in the lead management group of the government deals, but recently been stricken off the blacklist.

Meanwhile, Middle East banks had the poorest response of any area to the recent \$6.5-billion new-money loan to Brazil. Globally, the response was 90 percent, but in the Middle East only 30 percent of the commitment was filled. In money terms the amount was small, totaling less than \$200 million. Nevertheless, none of the banks in Kuwait or Abu Dhabi participated and only one bank in Saudi Arabia.

Saudi American, managed by Citibank—joined.

"As their positions are small," said one banker of the Middle East, "they can afford to walk away."

In other Mideast business, Jordan Industrial Investments Corp. is raising \$10 million in a six-year loan. Interest will be set at 1 1/4 points over the three- or six-month London interbank offered rate. A front-end fee of 1/4 percent and a commitment fee of 1/4 percent a year will follow the return. The loan is guaranteed by a syndicate of six Jordanian banks.

Tunisia, as expected, was able to increase its loan by one-third to \$80 million. Terms remain unchanged with interest set at 1/2-point over Libor for the first six years and 3/4-point over Libor for the final two years.

Morgan Chief Led Firm to a New Era

(Continued from Page 7)

Securities and Exchange Commission's Rule 415, which, because it allows corporations to sell securities on short notice directly to investors, had been regarded as a potential threat to old-line companies with a blue-chip client list, such as Morgan.

"We've changed to working on a transactional basis," he added.

Mr. Baldwin "is leaving Morgan in very good shape," Perin Long, an analyst with Lipper Analytical Services, agreed. Morgan, like a number of Wall Street firms, "should have record profits this year," he added.

Mr. Long also credits Mr. Baldwin with holding Morgan together during a period a few years ago when it was threatened by intercompany warfare. According to reports at the time, Morgan was being torn between the aggressive mergers-

and-acquisitions department and some of the more conservative operations.

"He pulled together the warring factions," said Mr. Long.

Morgan's transformation into a modern, competitive firm was not without difficulty. At one time, for example, the company refused to co-manage industrial underwritings. And when it refused to co-manage a \$1-billion debt offering by International Business Machines Corp. in 1979, it lost its grip on that valuable client — and changed its role.

Along the way, too, Morgan's white shoes have become a tangle of shreds. Three years ago, in a case that shook the firm, two former investment bankers at Morgan were charged with using confidential information to profit in trading stock. And last month, Morgan agreed to manage — for a hefty fee

— the \$4.7-billion Teamsters Central States Pension Fund, for years the subject of charges of corruption and mismanagement.

"They're struggling to handle their business in a first-class way," Mr. Baldwin said. "We've kept the stamp of our way of doing business. As Mr. Morgan used to say, we do first-class business in a first-class way."

In an interview, Mr. Gilbert said that he saw "enormous opportunities for growth in our entire range of businesses." He added, "In investment banking, there are more product opportunities than ever." Morgan has started a number of new businesses, including foreign exchange, precious-metal trading and commercial paper. Last summer, it belatedly entered the municipal-bond business, and plans to start trading mortgage-backed securities soon, Mr. Gilbert said.

ZERO-COUPON BONDS

Security	Face	Yield	Price	Offered
Atlantic Richfield Co.	100	10.00	100.00	100.00
Bank of America	100	10.00	100.00	100.00
Bank of New York	100	10.00	100.00	100.00
Bank of Tokyo	100	10.00	100.00	100.00
Bank of Montreal	100	10.00	100.00	100.00
Bank of Commerce	100	10.00	100.00	100.00
Bank of the South	100	10.00	100.00	100.00
Bank of the North	100	10.00	100.00	100.00
Bank of the West	100	10.00	100.00	100.00
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Bank of the West	100	10.00	100.00	100.0

International Bond Prices - Week of Dec. 1

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623-1277; a Division of Financière Cédit Suisse-First Boston
Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

RECENT ISSUES

Int. Security	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
100 Swiss Francs	11.75%	100.00	11.75%	100.00	11.75%	100.00
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100 Swiss Francs	11.75%	100.00	11.75%	100.00	11.75%	100.00
100 Swiss Francs	11.75%	100.00	11.75%	100.00	11.75%	100.00

STRAIGHT BONDS All Currencies Except DM

Int. Security	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
100 Swiss Francs	11.75%	100.00	11.75%	100.00	11.75%	100.00
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France	F.Fr. 2,500	1,250	650
Germany	D.M. 400	200	110
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Greece	Dr. 10,800	5,400	2,950
Ireland	Ir£ 90	45	25
Italy	Lire 97,500	48,750	25,370
Luxembourg	L.Fr. 6,600	3,300	1,815
Netherlands	Fl. 450	225	124
Norway	N.Kr. 1,160	580	320
Portugal	Esc. 10,000	5,000	2,750
Spain	Ptas. 1,800	900	480
Sweden	S.Kr. 1,160	580	320
Switzerland	S.Fr. 350	175	90
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Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States, Asia	S. 390	195	107

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Düsseldorf: Westdeutsche Landesbank, Head Office, P.O. Box 1128, 4000 Düsseldorf. International Bond Trading and Placement. Telephone 82631/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/9/10/11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31/32/33/34/35/36/37/38/39/40/41/42/43/44/45/46/47/48/49/50/51/52/53/54/55/56/57/58/59/60/61/62/63/64/65/66/67/68/69/70/71/72/73/74/75/76/77/78/79/80/81/82/83/84/85/86/87/88/89/90/91/92/93/94/95/96/97/98/99/100/101/102/103/104/105/106/107/108/109/110/111/112/113/114/115/116/117/118/119/120/121/122/123/124/125/126/127/128/129/130/131/132/133/134/135/136/137/138/139/140/141/142/143/144/145/146/147/148/149/150/151/152/153/154/155/156/157/158/159/160/161/162/163/164/165/166/167/168/169/170/171/172/173/174/175/176/177/178/179/180/181/182/183/184/185/186/187/188/189/190/191/192/193/194/195/196/197/198/199/200/201/202/203/204/205/206/207/208/209/210/211/212/213/214/215/216/217/218/219/220/221/222/223/224/225/226/227/228/229/230/231/232/233/234/235/236/237/238/239/240/241/242/243/244/245/246/247/248/249/250/251/252/253/254/255/256/257/258/259/260/261/262/263/264/265/266/267/268/269/270/271/272/273/274/275/276/277/278/279/280/281/282/283/284/285/286/287/288/289/290/291/292/293/294/295/296/297/298/299/300/301/302/303/304/305/306/307/308/309/310/311/312/313/314/315/316/317/318/319/320/321/322/323/324/325/326/327/328/329/330/331/332/333/334/335/336/337/338/339/340/341/342/343/344/345/346/347/348/349/350/351/352/353/354/355/356/357/358/359/360/361/362/363/364/365/366/367/368/369/370/371/372/373/374/375/376/377/378/379/380/381/382/383/384/385/386/387/388/389/390/391/392/393/394/395/396/397/398/399/400/401/402/403/404/405/406/407/408/409/410/411/412/413/414/415/416/417/418/419/420/421/422/423/424/425/426/427/428/429/430/431/432/433/434/435/436/437/438/439/440/441/442/443/444/445/446/447/448/449/450/451/452/453/454/455/456/457/458/459/460/461/462/463/464/465/466/467/468/469/470/471/472/473/474/475/476/477/478/479/480/481/482/483/484/485/486/487/488/489/490/491/492/493/494/495/496/497/498/499/500/501/502/503/504/505/506/507/508/509/510/511/512/513/514/515/516/517/518/519/520/521/522/523/524/525/526/527/528/529/530/531/532/533/534/535/536/537/538/539/540/541/542/543/544/545/546/547/548/549/550/551/552/553/554/555/556/557/558/559/560/561/562/563/564/565/566/567/568/569/570/571/572/573/574/575/576/577/578/579/580/581/582/583/584/585/586/587/588/589/590/591/592/593/594/595/596/597/598/599/600/601/602/603/604/605/606/607/608/609/610/611/612/613/614/615/616/617/618/619/620/621/622/623/624/625/626/627/628/629/630/631/632/633/634/635/636/637/638/639/640/641/642/643/644/645/646/647/648/649/650/651/652/653/654/655/656/657/658/659/660/661/662/663/664/665/666/667/668/669/670/671/672/673/674/675/676/677/678/679/680/681/682/683/684/685/686/687/688/689/690/691/692/693/694/695/696/697/698/699/700/701/702/703/704/705/706/707/708/709/710/711/712/713/714/715/716/717/718/719/720/721/722/723/724/725/726/727/728/729/730/731/732/733/734/735/736/737/738/739/740/741/742/743/744/745/746/747/748/749/750/751/752/753/754/755/756/757/758/759/760/761/762/763/764/765/766/767/768/769/770/771/772/773/774/775/776/777/778/779/780/781/782/783/784/785/786/787/788/789/790/791/792/793/794/795/796/797/798/799/800/801/802/803/804/805/806/807/808/809/810/811/812/813/814/815/816/817/818/819/820/821/822/823/824/825/826/827/828/829/830/831/832/833/834/835/836/837/838/839/840/841/842/843/844/845/846/847/848/849/850/851/852/853/854/855/856/857/858/859/860/861/862/863/864/865/866/867/868/869/870/871/872/873/874/875/876/877/878/879/880/881/882/883/884/885/886/887/888/889/890/891/892/893/894/895/896/897/898/899/900/901/902/903/904/905/906/907/908/909/910/911/912/913/914/915/916/917/918/919/920/921/922/923/924/925/926/927/928/929/930/931/932/933/934/935/936/937/938/939/940/941/942/943/944/945/946/947/948/9

NEW YORK (AP) — Over the counter market trading in U.S. stocks was mixed Monday, with a slight decline in the Dow Jones Industrial Average.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average fell 1.58 points to 2,814.44. The S&P 500 index fell 1.25 points to 278.12. The Nasdaq index fell 1.12 points to 1,111.12.

Trading volume was 1.2 billion shares, compared with 1.1 billion on Friday.

Among the most active stocks were:

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.00
Microsoft	35.00	34.00	34.50	34.00
Apple	28.00	27.00	27.50	27.00
Oracle	18.00	17.00	17.50	17.00
Unisys	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.00

Over-the-Counter

Table listing various over-the-counter stocks and their prices. Columns include: Symbol, High, Low, Open, Close, and Change.

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
ADT	12.00	11.50	11.75	11.50	-0.25
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ADT	12.00	11.50	11.75	11.50	-0.25

MONTEREY TRUST S.A.
société anonyme

Registered Office
Luxembourg, 14 Rue Aldringen
Commercial Register Section B N° 7553

The Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the company held on November 18th, 1983, approved a resolution to split the company's shares by reducing the par value per share from S.F. 5.00 to S.F. 1.25 thus increasing the number of shares in issue from 506,020 to 2,024,080.

Existing shareholders on record as of November 18th, 1983 will receive on or after December 15th, 1983 four new shares (4) of par value of S.F. 1.25 per share in exchange for each old share held.

Shareholders should present their old share certificates with coupons n° 1 to 30 attached to:

Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A.
14 Rue Aldringen
LUXEMBOURG

on or after December 15th, 1983 in order to have them exchanged against new certificates at the rate of 1 old share for 4 new ones. All old share certificates will be cancelled.

As from January 15, 1984 only the new shares will be of good delivery at the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

The Board of Directors.

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Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90017, USA Tel: 213-688-1700 Telex: 675555 Hong Kong Branch: 49th
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January 19-20, 1984 Washington, D.C.

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Laurent Fabius, Minister of Industry and Research, France;
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Surname _____ 5-12-83
First Name _____
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Company _____
Address _____
City/Country _____
Telephone _____ Telex _____

Over-the-Counter

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
Ames	100	98	99	+1
Ames	100	98	99	+1
Ames	100	98	99	+1
Ames	100	98	99	+1
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Consolidated Trading

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
Ames	100	98	99	+1
Ames	100	98	99	+1
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M-1 Rise Leaves Markets Divided on Fed's Course

By Robert A. Bennett
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve's report last Friday of an \$1.6-billion increase to the narrow money supply left financial markets sharply divided about the outlook for monetary policy.

Analysis dismissed the rise in the M-1 measurement for the financial week ended Nov. 23 as inconsequential, although it was the highest of earlier projections. Both long-term and short-term interest rates remained basically unchanged after the announcement.

Trade said the markets showed far more sensitivity to Friday's announcement that the U.S. unemployment rate fell sharply, to 8.4 percent, from 8.8 percent, than they did to the increase in the money supply. Interest rates thus rose strongly early in the day but remained basically unchanged following the release of the Federal Reserve figures.

Jay N. Woodworth, vice president and economist of the Bankers Trust Co., agreed with other analysts that in itself the rise in M-1 was not disturbing. The increase brought M-1, which consists of currency in circulation and all checking and check-like deposits in banks and savings institutions, to a daily average of \$519.3 billion. That meant it had remained well within the Fed's target range for an annual growth rate of 5 to 9 percent.

But, Mr. Woodworth said, "We're coming to the end of the good news, at least in terms of interest rates."

Mr. Woodworth predicted that the rapid growth of the economy and tax-related technical factors at the end of the year will cause corporations to increase their borrowing sharply. "We are on the verge of big growth in bank-credit figures and reacceleration of the money supply," he said.

Some economists said Friday that they found cause for concern in the Fed's borrowed-reserves figures for the week ended last Wednesday.

The Fed said the banking system required reserves at the relatively high level of \$174 million, although the figure was down \$227 million from the previous week.

The level of net borrowed reserves, which reflects the amount of money that banks must borrow from the Fed to satisfy their reserve requirement, indicates how generous the Fed is in supplying money to the banking system.

Philip Braverman, vice president of Briggs Schaeffle & Co., said the latest level of net borrowed reserves indicated that the Fed had tightened monetary policy.

Mr. Braverman said the Fed has been paying less attention to the growth of the money supply and that it has been concentrating on economic growth. "The pressure is on for tighter Fed policy," he said.

Other economists, however, attributed the rise in net borrowed reserves to technical factors related to high levels of Treasury deposits at the Federal Reserve.

Irvine Kellner, senior vice president and economist of the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., said that the Fed had not changed the basic thrust of policy since it eased last September. "Fed policy will remain unchanged as long as the economy keeps growing at a rate of about 5 percent."

Murdoch's Firm Purchases 6.7% Stake in Warner

(Continued from Page 7)

doth if the company's financial situation worsened.

Spokesmen at Warner would not comment on Mr. Murdoch's purchases but denied any knowledge of a takeover attempt.

Several analysts expressed doubt that News Corporation, which is registered in Australia, could finance a takeover attempt by itself, especially an unwelcome takeover that could drive up the cost of stock.

But Lee S. Isgur, an analyst for Faine Wehr Mitchell Hottel, said that Warner stock could fall to \$15 in the coming year and that such a price would make Warner a prime takeover candidate.

Mr. Isgur speculated that Steven J. Ross, the chairman of Warner, might welcome a takeover by Mr. Murdoch, who is his friend, if it was necessary to avoid a takeover from another source.

"I think he would like to own Warner, but he can't afford premium prices," Mr. Isgur said. "He can afford to pay \$1.2 billion for Warner, but not \$2 billion."

Mr. Isgur said News Corporation could finance such a purchase by selling other properties.

Spokesmen for Warner said they know of no other investors buying large quantities of stock that could indicate possible partners in a takeover effort.

Barbara Russell, a vice president and media analyst for Prudential Bache, terms Warner "attractive on the longer term."

The company had a loss of \$122.4 million in the third quarter following a second-quarter loss of \$283.4 million. Warner stock, which closed Friday at \$23.625, down 37 1/2 cents, has fallen from a high in 1982 of \$63.25 a share to as low as \$19.875 this year.

Atari Inc., Warner's computer subsidiary that at one time controlled 73 percent of the home video-game market, lost about \$300 million in 1983's first nine months and is not expected to present any dramatic breakthroughs in computer hardware or software at the Consumer Electronics Show in January.

Miss Russell said that Warner stock could rise as a result of an acquisition attempt by someone other than Mr. Murdoch or that Warner might be broken up into smaller independent companies that would make Mr. Murdoch's shares more valuable.

On Sept. 30, when it was disclosed that Mr. Murdoch had purchased more than a million shares of Warner, a 1.6-percent interest, he denied any plan to take over the company, saying, "It's too big for me."

China Buys Macao Bank Stock

MACAO — The Bank of China has acquired an undisclosed share of the stock of the Tai Fung Bank, the stock's largest private bank in Macao, Tai Fung's manager, Tam Kee, said.

American Exchange Options

For the Week Ending Dec. 2, 1983

Option & price	Call	Puts
Ames	100	98
Ames	100	98
Ames	100	98
Ames	100	98
Ames	100	98
Ames	100	98
Ames	100	98
Ames	100	98
Ames	100	98
Ames	100	98

Chicago Exchange Options

For the Week Ending Dec. 2, 1983

Option & price	Call	Puts
Ames	100	98
Ames	100	98
Ames	100	98
Ames	100	98
Ames	100	98
Ames	100	98
Ames	100	98
Ames	100	98
Ames	100	98
Ames	100	98

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices Dec. 2, 1983

Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask
Ames	100	Ames	100
Ames	100	Ames	100
Ames	100	Ames	100
Ames	100	Ames	100
Ames	100	Ames	100
Ames	100	Ames	100
Ames	100	Ames	100
Ames	100	Ames	100
Ames	100	Ames	100
Ames	100	Ames	100

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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N.A.V. as at 30-11-83
\$47.90

Prices	Feb.	May	Aug.
300	21.50-21.50		
410	11.50-13.50	19.50-21.50	
430	5.00-6.50	10.50-13.50	23.00-25.50
450	2.00-3.00	6.50-8.00	12.50-15.00
470			8.75-10.75

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(Continued on Page 13)

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Appendix

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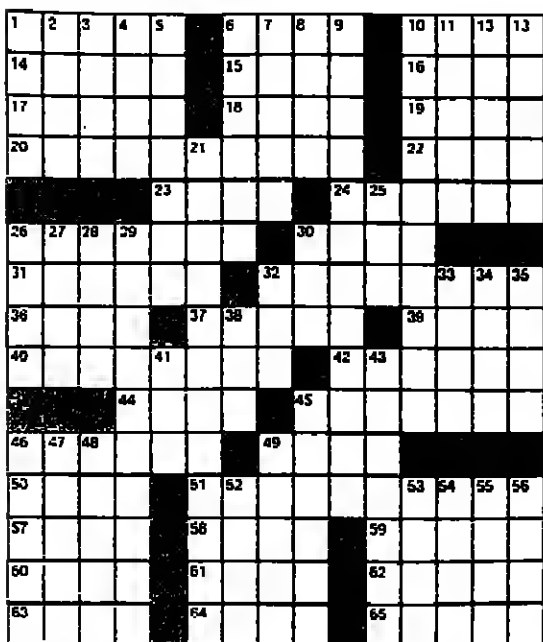
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ACROSS

1 Sunday morning sounds
6 Happy
10 Surfeit
14 Apportion
15 East Indian grass
16 Singer Horne
17 Egyptian metropolis
18 Literary work
19 Level
20 Has friends over
22 Fur bearer
23 Cultural studies
24 Corrects
26 Spanish grocery shops
28 Algerian port
31 Up and about
32 Ability
36 Go away!
37 Jolly one in a red suit
39 Angered
40 Magic charm
42 Key activity
44 Golda
45 Subtlety
46 Oblique
49 Paid players
50 This and —

DOWN

51 Southern Italian folk dance
57 Homophone for sorry
58 Cheese of Holland
59 Heap of fiction
60 Fence
61 Ceremony
62 About
63 Capital of South Yemen
64 Suffix with game or song
65 Genua

DOWN

1 Rate of speed
2 Vivacity
3 Landed
4 Learning
5 Warehouse space
6 Hulled grain
7 — lazuli
8 Bertin's "You Can't Get a Man with —"
9 Treatise
10 Wearer of No. 9 shoes
11 Suspense novelist
12 Erect
13 Pulls hard

21 Parts of telephones
25 Spring month in Marseille
26 Strong woody fiber
27 Whale of a film in 1977?
28 TV tuner
29 Ball-park figure
30 Choose
32 Raggedy — author
34 Family rooms
35 Rim
36 River of Switzerland
41 Japanese coin of yore
43 Loosened
45 Art-museum employee
46 Confused
47 Snail's shell
48 Big
49 Chatter
52 Mine entrance
53 " — go brag!"
54 Italian currency
55 Alençon product
56 Sounds of discovery

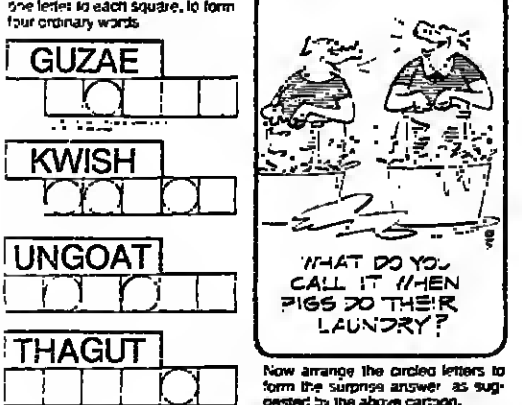
© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maletsky.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, the letters in each square, to form four ordinary words.



WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Algeria	15	10		Bangkok	26	19	
Athens	15	10		Beijing	12	5	
Amsterdam	10	5		Bombay	27	19	
Berlin	10	5		Buenos Aires	27	19	
Brussels	10	5		Cairo	27	19	
Bucharest	10	5		Calcutta	27	19	
Budapest	10	5		Chongqing	12	5	
Copenhagen	10	5		Colombo	27	19	
Dublin	10	5		Dhaka	27	19	
Edinburgh	10	5		Hankow	12	5	
Frankfurt	10	5		Harbin	12	5	
Geneva	10	5		Hong Kong	27	19	
Helsinki	10	5		Kobe	12	5	
Lisbon	10	5		Manila	27	19	
London	10	5		Medan	27	19	
Madrid	10	5		Osaka	12	5	
Moscow	10	5		Seoul	12	5	
Munich	10	5		Singapore	27	19	
Nice	10	5		Taipei	12	5	
Oslo	10	5		Tokyo	12	5	
Paris	10	5		Yokohama	12	5	
Prague	10	5					
Rome	10	5					
Stockholm	10	5					
Strasbourg	10	5					
Venice	10	5					
Vienna	10	5					
Zurich	10	5					

MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight to moderate. FRANKFURT: Fair. Temo: — 12-15. LONDON: Fair. Temo: — 10-13. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temo: — 10-15. PARIS: Fair. Temo: — 10-13. ROME: Partly cloudy. Temo: — 10-13. TEL AVIV: Fair. Temo: — 10-13. TOKYO: Fair. Temo: — 10-13. BANGKOK: Fair. Temo: — 10-13. HONG KONG: Fair. Temo: — 10-13. MANILA: Fair. Temo: — 10-13. SINGAPORE: Fair. Temo: — 10-13.

PEANUTS



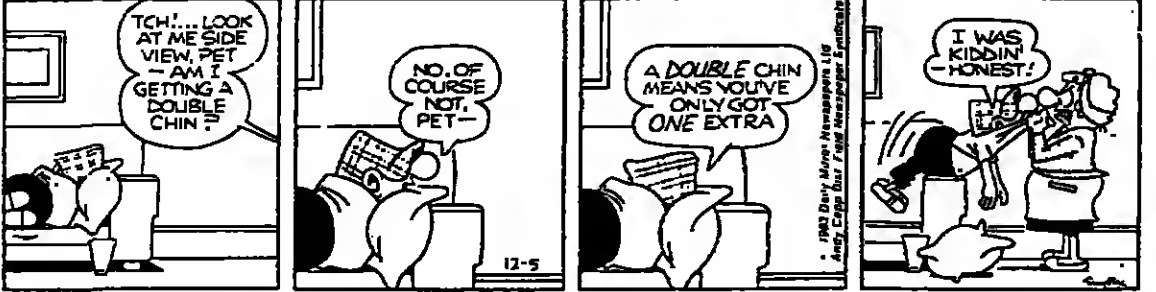
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



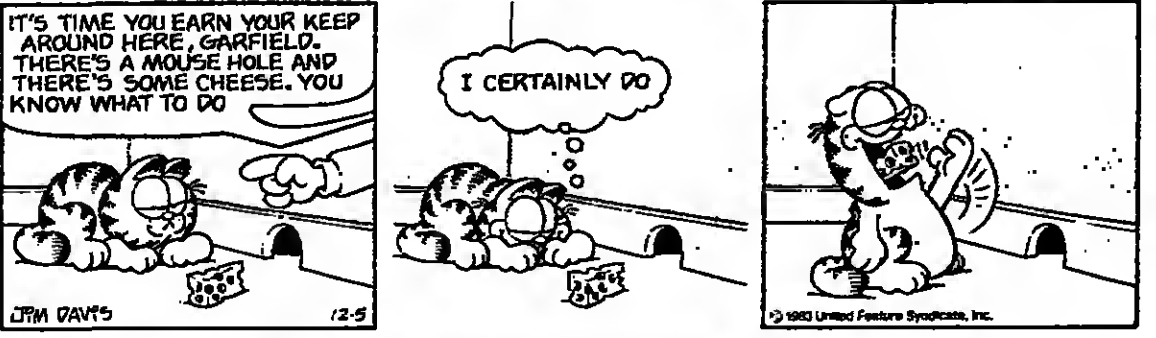
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Rick Mahorn got the rebound but Philadelphia's Marc Iavaroni got Mahorn's head on this play Saturday night. Washington won, 103-98.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division				Midwest Division			
Philadelphia	13	5	68	Dallas	12	4	76
Boston	12	5	72	Denver	12	4	76
New York	12	5	72	Utah	11	5	70
New Jersey	11	5	64	Kansas City	10	4	64
Washington	7	11	59	Houston	7	11	59
Central Division				Pacific Division			
Milwaukee	12	6	67	Los Angeles	12	5	76
Chicago	10	6	60	Portland	12	5	76
Atlanta	9	7	59	Golden State	9	10	64
Cleveland	8	11	56	Seattle	9	10	64
Chicago	5	11	57	San Diego	6	12	56
Indiana	5	11	57	Phoenix	6	12	56
South Division				Northwest Division			
San Antonio	12	5	76	Portland	12	5	76
San Antonio	12	5	76	Portland	12	5	76
San Antonio	12	5	76	Portland	12	5	76

Watson-Player Fallout and Golf's Fragile Integrity

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In most sports, a competitor does what he can get away with, or accepts a favorable ruling even when it's wrong. If a basketball player knows he's fouled, he'll take the foul. If a football player knows he's fouled, he'll take the foul. If a baseball player knows he's fouled, he'll take the foul. If a tennis player knows he's fouled, he'll take the foul. If a soccer player knows he's fouled, he'll take the foul. If a hockey player knows he's fouled, he'll take the foul. If a basketball player knows he's fouled, he'll take the foul. If a football player knows he's fouled, he'll take the foul. If a baseball player knows he's fouled, he'll take the foul. If a tennis player knows he's fouled, he'll take the foul. If a soccer player knows he's fouled, he'll take the foul. If a hockey player knows he's fouled, he'll take the foul.

BOOKS

BRECHT

By Ronald Hayman. Illustrated. 423 pp. \$24.95.
Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Anatole Brody

BORN in 1898 in Bavaria, Bertolt Brecht was the bull in the china shop of 20th-century theater. As a boy singing ballads in a harsh voice, he ridiculed the solemnity of the German language. As a revolutionary dramatist and director, he said that "one should be wary of wit, grandiose notions, careful arrangements and smoothness." During rehearsals, he put up posters saying "don't gawk so romantically."

Ronald Hayman, who is remembered for his thorough but stodgy biography of Franz Kafka, seems livelier in his "Brecht." While Kafka was interesting mainly through his work, Brecht is as good a character as any he created. Deliberately rude, schooled in anti-sentimentality, shamelessly exploitative, self-contradictory, irresponsible and licentious, Brecht was a vital and astonishing man who was never inhibited by doubt.

According to Hayman, Brecht was a mama's boy who had a heart attack at the age of 12. All through his life, Brecht arranged for a series of mothers, who took care of his various needs, and there were times when three or even four mistresses, wives, "mothers" or collaborators were in attendance on him. Since he was selfish, unprepossessing looking and notoriously unwashed, his charismatic appeal must have been considerable.

Yet his attitude toward women was strongly ambivalent. He wished, he said, to "revolutionize the mother." In one of his musical ballads, the mother is sung by a bass. In "Mother Courage," she sacrifices the life of one of her sons to bargaining. Yet, off-stage, it was Brecht himself who did all the bargaining with his "mothers."

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

GIFT	BRUTE	BROM
ROAR	EASE	LENE
ANTE	CEMENT	INCA
SASAL	STRAINED	
TOLE	WASTE	
STAINERS	NOZZLE	
HOUSE	REIGN	VEX
ERSE	HORDE	SOAP
EST	CURAE	MAUIVE
TORAH	CAROUSEL	
ALIKE	LOUT	
BOLE	CISM	ONEDGE
OMIT	EQUESTRIAN	
FEAT	SUINT	NARC
ANNE	TERES	ESPY

Some confusion. Hayman points out, in rounds Brecht's so-called Communist conversion. The playwright himself made a cynical fence-straddling statement when he said "I am an independent independent." On another occasion, he said that "Nothing is more important than learning to think crudely. Thinking is the thinking of great men." Perhaps only Brecht could supply such an interesting rationalization for communist dogma.

Brecht saw the bourgeoisie as the primary enemy of crude thinking, and Hayman suggests that it was more a hatred of the bourgeoisie than sympathy for the poor that led him to embrace communism. One can imagine what sort of Communist this greedy, impatient, egomaniacal and dictatorial man must have been.

In the theater, Brecht was opposed to catharsis, or identification with the characters, which he caused it led eventually to catharsis, which saw as a purging of emotion that left a spectator unchanged. His revolutionary theory of the "distancing" or "alienation effect" required the actors to "give the ungrateful events so that the audience is left to think itself," which presumably would move them in a "revolutionary" direction. As a result of this theory, Brecht was responsible for much of what was striking in modern theater and much of what was exasperating.

His inability, or unwillingness, to get along with people probably damaged his career, lessened or delayed his influence. His belief himself was so complete that he could not when he was boring or offending people. During his few unsuccessful years in Hollywood he once tried to interest a producer in a film about the production, distribution and enjoyment of bread.

While Brecht certainly was fascinated by drama, it remains a question whether he was interested in people. Of his children he said that "there's so little one can do with children except to be photographed with them." One of his best-known remarks — that the government should dissolve the people and elect a new one — was a fair index of his lack of faith in all classes of humanity.

Hayman dutifully traces Brecht's career to his death in 1956, including mistresses, friends, travels, politics and other vicissitudes. His discussions of the plays at Brecht's own presence as writer, director and personality are particularly vivid. He has chosen, rather than seriously, not to say much about Brecht's poetry, which is probably better than his drama. As for the plays — except for "The Three Penny Opera" and "Mother Courage" — if final verdict would seem to be mixed. Perhaps the actress Elizabeth Bergner offered the best description of the bulk of Brecht's work when she said of one play that it was "boring but excellent."

Anatole Brody is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON THE diagrammed deal North-South pushed ambitiously to six diamonds as shown. Since there is an unavoidable heart loss, the declarer must avoid a trump loser. But even with a favorable trump position, it is far from easy to bring in 12 tricks. Cover up the East-West hands, and consider how you would play after a trump lead. It is a fair bet that 99 players out of 100 would go down in the slam.

South can count six tricks in the black suits and can do nothing with hearts. He needs six trump tricks, which can be achieved by ruffing two club losers in the dummy.

Suppose South sets about this task routinely. He plays low from dummy, and wins the trump queen with the ace. He then leads to the club king, and can succeed, double-dummy, by surrendering a heart. In practice he is more likely to cross to the spade ace and ruff and lead a club. He then

used one spade entry to ruff another club and the other draw the missing trump. When he unblocked the spade jack and surrendered a heart, he could claim the last three tricks with a trump, a spade winner and the club ace.

North-South won the main by 21 points, but South had failed in his aggressive plan contract the result would have been exact tie.

South has enough tricks, but cannot disentangle them. He can cash the diamond king and the spade jack, but when he leads a heart, East can duck. West can win and play a club for the setting ruff.

South sidestepped this problem by a key play at the first trick. Confident that East would not lead from the trump queen, he won the first trick with dummy's king, preserving a vital entry to his hand.

Next he cashed the club king, finessed the trump jack and ruffed a club. He then

order to move the coin out of Trevino's line. Moments later, Trevino was about to put Trevino's "Hey," Trevino, "you got to put your ball back in the original spot."

Trevino's thoughtfulness saved Yancey a two-stroke penalty. The next day Trevino won the tournament. Three years later at Mexico in the third round, Jim Simpson then an amateur, was leading the open as he addressed his too short 15th hole with Trevino looking on.

"Hold it, son — your ball is ahead of the markers," Trevino said. "This game is tough enough without a two-shot penalty."

Simons thanked Trevino and moved his ball. Trevino won the open too, in an 18-hole playoff with Jack Nicklaus two days later. That's golf. At its best.

Ballsteros Wins in Sun City

Spaniard Seve Ballsteros shot a final-round 68 Sunday to win the Million Dollar Golf Challenge five strokes. The Associated Press reported from Sun City, Bophuthatswana. With his four-round total of 288, 14 strokes under par, Ballsteros won \$300,000.

Tied for second were Australian David Graham (a closing 70), Nick Faldo of Britain (69) and American Fuzzy Zoeller (65). Ballsteros had started the day with a three-stroke lead over Graham.

Transition

BASEBALL — Milwaukee Braves traded Steve Garvey to the Los Angeles Dodgers for a five-year contract.

FOOTBALL — Minnesota's Steve McNair was named MVP of the NFL.

COLLEGE — Louisiana State's Fred Perry was named MVP of the SEC.

TEXAS TECH — Head coach Tommy Tuberville was named MVP of the Big 12.

SPORTS

Rozier of Nebraska Wins Heisman Trophy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Running back Mike Rozier, whose record-breaking performances have led to a national championship, was named the winner of the 1983 Heisman Trophy here Saturday night.

Averaging 7.8 yards per carry, Rozier was an overwhelming choice over Brigham Young quarterback Steve Young, taking 482 first-place votes to Young's 153. Boston College quarterback Doug Flutie was third with 23 first-place votes.

Rozier, a senior, became the 33rd running back to win the Heisman, which has been awarded annually since 1935 by the Downtown Athletic Club of New York to the outstanding U.S. college football player.

Rozier, a 22-year-old from Camden, New Jersey, gained 2,148 yards in 1983 to become the second back in college history to better 2,000 yards. Maroon Allen of Southern California gained 2,342 yards in 1981, but Rozier carried 128 fewer times this year than did Allen in '81.

Rozier broke the National Collegiate Athletic Association record with 29 rushing touchdowns this season. That figure tied the overall TD mark set by Lydell Mitchell of Penn State in 1971.

Rozier, who attended Coffeyville (Kansas) Junior College for one year after high school, also tied an NCAA record by rushing for 100 yards or more in 11 straight games this year. He gained more than 200 yards in each of his last four games; his 929 total over that span is another NCAA record.

"I'm happy," Rozier said. "It's a great trophy to win. I did my best for the team, but when you do good it seems the best goes to you, too. But if it wasn't for the whole team, I wouldn't be here. If I had a chain saw, I'd cut the trophy up and give the offensive line the heart."

During his sophomore year, Rozier was teamed with Roger Craig in Nebraska's I-back formation; he gained 949 yards. Last year, he rushed for 1,721 and was named Big Eight offensive player of the year.

With a 4.54 speed in the 40-yard dash, Rozier competed on Nebraska's indoor track team in 1982. It was Rozier's speed — and an ability to bench-press 325 pounds — that made him the top collegiate runner this year.

Rozier, the 11th consecutive running back to win the Heisman, is also sixth in career yardage with 4,780. Only Herschel Walker of Georgia has gained more in three seasons. In 1983's second game, Rozier surpassed I.M. Hipp's

school rushing record of 2,814 yards. The previous Big Eight record was held by Oklahoma State's Terry Miller, who ran for 4,582 yards from 1974 to 1977.

Unbeaten (12-0) Nebraska is ranked No. 1 nationally and faces Miami of Florida in the Orange Bowl on Jan. 2. A victory over would lock up the national championship for the Cornhuskers and make Rozier the first Heisman winner since Tony Dorsett of Pittsburgh, in 1976, to play for a national champion.

In becoming the only Nebraska player to win the Heisman besides Johnny Rodgers in 1972, Rozier, who received a total of 1,801 points, outpolled Young (1,172) and Flutie (253) among 1,050 voters in six regions nationwide. Rodgers, a flanker, also was the last non-running back to win the award. The last quarterback to win was Pat Sullivan of Auburn in 1971.

Young led the nation in passing this year with 306 completions in 429 attempts for a 71.3 percentage. The senior quarterback threw for 3,902 yards and 33 touchdowns as the 10-1 Cougars earned a berth in the Holiday Bowl on Dec. 23 against Missouri.

Flutie, a junior, completed 177 of 345 passes for a completion rate of .513. He threw for 17 touch-

downs and will lead Boston College (9-3) into the Liberty Bowl on Dec. 29 against Notre Dame.

Rounding out the list of top 10 finishers were Rozier's teammate, quarterback Turner Gill, defensive back Terry Hoage of Georgia, running back Napoleon McCallum of Navy, quarterback Jeff Hostetler of West Virginia, offensive tackle Bill Fralic of Pittsburgh, quarterback Walter Lewis of Alabama and quarterback Norman Esiason of Maryland. (UPI, AP)

Previous Winners

1952 — Herschel Walker, Georgia, TB
1951 — Marcus Allen, Southern Cal, TB
1950 — George Rogers, South Carolina, HB
1949 — Charles White, Southern Cal, TB
1948 — Billy Sims, Oklahoma, HB
1947 — Earl Campbell, Texas, FB
1946 — Tony Dorsett, Pittsburgh, HB
1945 — Archie Griffin, Ohio State, HB
1944 — Archie Griffin, Ohio State, HB
1943 — John Cappelletti, Penn State, HB
1942 — John Cappelletti, Penn State, HB
1941 — Pat Sullivan, Auburn, QB
1940 — Jim Plunkett, Stanford, QB
1939 — Steve Watson, Ohio State, HB
1938 — O.C. Simmonson, Southern Cal, TB
1937 — Steve Spurrier, Florida, QB
1936 — Mike Garrett, Southern Cal, TB
1935 — John Huerter, Notre Dame, QB
1934 — Roger Staubach, Navy, QB
1933 — Terry Baker, Oregon State, QB
1932 — Ernie Davis, Syracuse, HB
1931 — Joe Bellino, Navy, QB
1930 — Billy Cannon, LSU, HB
1929 — Pete Dawkins, Army, HB
1928 — John David Crow, Texas A&M, HB
1927 — Paul Hornum, Notre Dame, QB
1926 — Howard Cassady, Ohio State, HB
1925 — Alan Ameche, Wisconsin, FB
1924 — John Lattner, Notre Dame, HB
1923 — Billy Vessels, Oklahoma, HB
1922 — Dick Kaserman, Princeton, HB
1921 — John Lattner, Notre Dame, HB
1920 — Leon Hart, Notre Dame, E
1919 — Dock Weller, SMU, HB
1918 — John Lattner, Notre Dame, QB
1917 — Glenn Davis, Army, HB
1916 — Doc Blanchard, Army, HB
1915 — Les Horvath, Ohio State, QB
1914 — Angelo Bertelli, Notre Dame, QB
1913 — Frank Sinkwich, Georgia, HB
1912 — Bruce Smith, Michigan, HB
1911 — Tom Harmon, Michigan, HB
1910 — Dave Tipton, Iowa, HB
1909 — Doc Blanchard, Army, HB
1908 — Clint Frank, Yale, HB
1907 — Larry Kelley, Yale, E
1906 — Jay Berwanger, Chicago, HB



Erwin Resch sets the pace Sunday in Schladming, Austria.

Resch Wins Downhill

United Press International

SCHLADMING, Austria — Erwin Resch won the season's first World Cup downhill race here Sunday, edging Austrian teammate and reigning downhill champion, Harti Weirather, and Canadian Steve Podborski.

Resch negotiated a track of 3,450 meters (11,510 feet), with a drop of 1,066 meters, in 1 minute 55.50 seconds, reaching a top speed of 105 kilometers per hour (65 mph). Weirather was clocked in 1:58.89 and Podborski in 1:58.90.

The race was held under sunny

WORLD CUP SKIING

skies over the same run on which Weirather won his title last year.

Resch, skiing first, set a pace that none of the 87 other racers from 20 nations could match. The race was watched by about 10,000 spectators who had come to support their countrymen in what was expected to be a battle against a strong Swiss contingent. But the Swiss challenge never materialized.

Podborski was the only threat to the Austrians, being only 29 hundredths of a second behind Resch at the halfway point. But the Canadian could not make up the deficit on the lower part of the course.

Sunday's was the first of eight cup downhill races scheduled before the

Winter Olympics open in February at Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. It was Resch's third victory in a cup downhill; he won at Val Gardena in 1981 and at Val d'Isere last year.

Said the winner: "I am very pleased, because I have been long for revenge for the 1982 World Championships, when I only came third on this track. I knew I could win here if I didn't make any mistakes, and this time it worked."

Commented Weirather: "Resch certainly deserves the win. He is an excellent skier and a dangerous rival. The main thing is that our team proved it can hold its own against the Swiss, our most dangerous rivals for Olympic medals."

"I am satisfied with my second place. Last winter, I won the first downhill race and never won another. Perhaps it will be the other way round this winter."

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL
1. Erwin Resch, Austria, 1:58.89
2. Harti Weirather, Austria, 1:58.89
3. Steve Podborski, Canada, 1:58.90
4. Ursula Riecher, Switzerland, 2:00.20
5. Franz Klammer, Austria, 1:59.13
6. Todd Brooker, Canada, 1:59.16
7. Soop Niederberger, Austria, 1:59.23
8. Conrad Cathomen, Switzerland, 1:59.28
9. Peter Mueller, Switzerland, 2:00.04
10. Peter Wimmer, Austria, 2:00.20
11. Bruno Kernen, Switzerland, 2:00.21
12. Franz Heinzer, Switzerland, 2:00.58
13. Silvio Aebi, Switzerland, 2:00.57
14. Vladimir Markov, Soviet Union, 2:00.61
15. Leventhor Scott, Austria, 2:00.65

Baseball's Dark Comedy: Finding Kuhn's Successor

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Abbott and Costello routine "Who's on First?" can't touch baseball's latest comedy classic: "Who's the commissioner?"

When the sport's winter meeting convenes this week in Nashville, Tennessee, the raucous issue of who will replace Bowie Kuhn as commissioner will hang in the air.

For months, even since about-to-be-fired Kuhn got up the dais and declared in August that he would not accept another term, baseball has worked on the assumption that its blue-ribbon search committee would be able to present an electable candidate for Kuhn's old job at this Nashville breakdown.

Thursday is the target date. Few people thought it would be hard to find a replacement for Kuhn. Even the aroma of the five-owner National League coup that dumped Kuhn was not thought to be a major stumbling block. To its surprise, baseball has discovered itself in a Catch-22 impasse.

The sort of men baseball might want — former American League President Lee MacPhail, Montreal Expo President John McHale, Yale President A. Bartlett Giamatti and Olympics organizer Peter Ueberroth — either have turned down the job flat or given it scant attention.

Sources say Giamatti is one of the top two choices at the moment. But on Friday he told The Washington Post, "I am not a candidate for the job. I would not accept the job if it were offered to me. I will not be the commissioner of baseball. The door is not open. In fact, there isn't even a door...."

"In Bob Dylan's phrase, 'It ain't me, babe.'"

By contrast, folks who have pursued the job — Henry Aaron, Frank Mankiewicz, Jack Valenti — have not been deemed to have the right stuff. Others, like U.S. Olympic Committee President William Simon and network TV executives Mike Trager, Neil Pilson and Art Watson, have, according to sources, never been much more than media-made candidates.

If baseball has its man in hand in Nashville, it will be a testament to 11th-hour arm-twisting and vote-casting. Above all, the game doesn't want to rush into a mistake.

"The last time we went through a search process like this in the '60s," says one committee member, "we came up with Spike Eckert. We don't want a repeat of that."

Milwaukee Brewer President Bud Selig, head of the search

group, said last week, "I've never lost so much sleep in my life. Never in my wildest nightmare did I think it would be this difficult. All I know for sure is that I'm the first item on the agenda on Thursday."

Several sources say no name will be put forth in Nashville unless it is certain that person can be elected.

"You wouldn't dream of nominating a man — somebody who already holds another important job — then humiliating him by having him voted down," says one owner.

"The first name that is mentioned in this hunt will also be the last name that's mentioned."

Hence the question, how many baseball owners does it take to plug in a commissioner? Answer: 27.

Baseball has only 26 owners. The job is apparently beyond them.

Says McHale, an accurate nose-counter during the Kuhn coup: "It's been the most close-mouthed thing we've ever done. It's a first — baseball keeping a secret."

McHale says Giamatti has gotten the highest marks to date during months of interviewing and fact-gathering.

"Ueberroth had strong early backing, but maybe not so much now. Giamatti has looked better the more we learned about him.... There's been a distinctly liberal tilt in ownership in recent years. Ueberroth is seen as being toward the right and Giamatti on the left. This isn't politics, I know. But people tend to vote for someone they think will agree with the way they see things."

Giamatti "says that he doesn't want the position, but when it gets down to the crunch, that's such an attractive job, some people will turn around and say, 'Yes.' Maybe we will make an offer that someone can't refuse."

All sources agree that no owner and no career baseball person is being considered for the job.

Unfortunately for baseball, men capable of riding into Nashville on a cloud of accumulated glory are not likely to want the job baseball is offering.

The job is so amorphous, the range of responsibilities and areas of supposed expertise are so varied and the game's history of political infighting is so ugly it's questionable whether any star candidate would touch the job.

Kuhn has said Dec. 31 will be his last day as caretaker. But some search-committee sources believe that if Ueberroth, who may have political ambitions in California, would take the baseball job after the Summer Olympics end next year, Kuhn would agree to stay until he arrives.



Mike Rozier: Speed and strength.

Bengals Down Steelers; Redskins, Dolphins Triumph

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH — Cincinnati turned a pair of first quarter turnovers into touchdowns and the Bengals went on to hand the Pittsburgh Steelers a 23-10 National Football League defeat here Sunday.

Pete Johnson, who gained 126 yards on 38 carries, scored from a yard out with 8:05 remaining in the first period to cap a 10-play scoring drive after Frank Pollard's fumble was recovered by linebacker Reggie Williams on Pittsburgh's first possession.

Quarterback Cliff Stoudt, booed as the Steelers committed five turnovers, was intercepted by safety Bobby Kemp on Pittsburgh's next possession to give the 6-8 Bengals a first down on the Steeler 16. Fullback Johnson plowed up the middle from there for a TD with 6:51 to play the first quarter. Jim Breach made it 17-0 before the end of the quarter with the first of his three field goals on the day.

The Steelers closed to 20-10 when Stoudt found Franco Harris open for a 29-yard scoring pass early in the fourth quarter, but Pittsburgh (9-5) didn't threaten again. The Steelers "could" have clinched a playoff berth with a victory.

Redskins 37, Falcons 21
In Washington, Joe Theismann passed for three touchdowns and Mark Moseley set an NFL scoring record as the Redskins thumped Atlanta, 37-21. Theismann passed 18 yards to Clint Didier to the first quarter, 11 to Joe Washington in the second and 10 to Art Monk in the third as Washington raised its record to 12-2 with two games to go.

The Redskins' next game will be in Dallas, with the lead in the NFC East and a home-field playoff advantage on the line.

Moseley kicked three field goals and four conversions for 13 points, giving him 147 for the year. That surpassed the non-touchdown record of 145 points by Tim Turner of the 1968 New York Jets. The over-

all record is 176 by Green Bay's Paul Hornung in 1960.

The only scores for 6-8 Atlanta came on Gerald Riggs' runs of 7 and 4 yards and Lynn Cain's 2-yard burst, all in the fourth quarter.

Four of six Falcons turnovers led to Washington scores, two of them helping the winners break the game open in the final minute of the first half, when they took a 20-0 lead.

Dolphins 24, Oilers 17

In Houston, Tony Nathan ran five yards for a touchdown, with 3:51 to play, rallying Miami from 17-7 third-quarter deficit to a 24-17 victory over the Oilers that clinched the Dolphins' 11th AFC Eastern Division championship.

Miami (10-4) drove 62 yards for the game-winner in a march that

included three Dolphins fumbles. But the drive may have been costly: Rookie quarterback Dan Marino left the game with a knee injury on the play before Nathan's TD burst.

Miami fell behind, 17-7, early in the third quarter but tied the game, 17-17, on Uwe Von Schamann's 19-yard field goal and a 28-yard pass from Marino to Nat Moore with 11:46 left to play.

The Oilers scored on their first two drives of the game for the first time this year and took a 14-17 half-time lead. Earl Campbell, surpassing the 1,000-yard rushing mark for the fifth time in his six-year career, scored on a one-yard run and quarterback Oliver Luck hit wide receiver Tim Smith on a 5-yard touchdown pass.

Patriots 7, Saints 0

In Foxboro, Massachusetts, Tony Collins scored on a three-yard run after Ricky Smith returned the opening kickoff 53 yards, and the New England Patriots overcame snow and heavy rain to beat New Orleans, 7-0.

Smith took Morton Andersen's kickoff at the Patriot 11-yard line and roared up the right side to New Orleans 36. The Patriots stayed on

the ground for all nine plays of the six-minute, 11-second drive that produced the game's only touchdown.

Most Tampa, who finished with a career-high 128 yards in 28 rushes, highlighted the drive by running four straight times for 22 yards to the New Orleans 3. Collins then snapped the left side for his 10th TD of the year. It was the first touchdown in 11 quarters for New England, which had lost its last two games by scores of 30-0 and 26-3.

Bills 14, Chiefs 9

In Kansas City, Missouri, Mike Kennedy returned an interception 22 yards for a fourth-period touchdown and Joe Cribbs rushed for a career-high 183 yards to lift Buffalo to a 14-9 victory over the Chiefs.

With quarterback Joe Ferguson completing only 6 of 15 passes for 76 yards, Cribbs provided most of the Bills' offense on his 36 rushes. But Ferguson hit four passes in a row for 75 yards in a second-quarter drive, capped by Perry Tuttle's 17-yard touchdown reception. Ferguson tied his own club record with his 25th scoring pass of the year.

Kennedy picked off Bill Kenney's pass at the Kansas City 22 and went into the end zone with 1:50 gone in the fourth period, putting the 8-6 Bills on top, 14-6. A crowd of 27,104 watched the Chiefs lose their third in a row and drop to 5-9.

Cardinals 10, Giants 6

In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Neil Lomax threw a 20-yard touchdown pass to Roy Green and rookie cornerback Lionel Washington recovered a fumble and intercepted quarterback Scott Brunner twice to lead St. Louis to a 10-6 victory over the New York Giants.

Lomax, who hit 11 of 25 passes for 122 yards with one interception, looked up with Green on the third play of the second quarter to lift the Cardinals to a 7-6 halftime lead.

Green caught the ball at the Giant 10, beating cornerback Terry Jackson on a slant-in to cap a 71-yard march as the Cardinals raised their

Oklahoma Rally Downs Hawaii, 21-17

The Associated Press

HONOLULU — Quarterback Danny Bradley ran 2 yards around right end for a touchdown late in the fourth quarter Saturday night as Oklahoma rallied to beat Hawaii, 21-17, in the final regular-season college football game of 1983.

Hawaii, with the help of a roughing-the-kicker penalty, had taken a

down pass fell incomplete. Oklahoma then ran out the clock.

Oklahoma finished the year with an 8-4 record, while Hawaii ended its season at 5-5-1.

Auburn 23, Alabama 20

In Birmingham, Alabama, Bo Jackson rushed for 256 yards, including touchdowns runs of 69 and 71 yards, as Auburn completed its Southeastern Conference season unbeaten with a 23-20 victory over Alabama.

Jackson's 71-yard dash down the left sideline with 2:03 left in the third quarter came on the first play after Ricky Moore had given Alabama a 20-16 lead with a 57-yard scoring run. Al Del Greco accounted for the remainder of Auburn's points, with field goals of 29, 26 and 34 yards.

It was the ninth victory in a row for 10-1 Auburn (6-0 in conference), which will play Michigan in the Sugar Bowl, Alabama, which will play Southern Methodist in the Sun Bowl, finished the regular season at 7-4 overall and 4-2 in the SEC.

Florida 53, Florida State 14

In Gainesville, Florida, Wayne Peace set a Southeastern Conference career record of 610 pass completions and ran for two first-half touchdowns in leading Florida to a 53-14 rout of Florida State.

Peace sneaked 1 yard for the game's first score at 6:56 of the opening period and darted 5 yards on a broken play with 5:35 left in the second quarter.

The 6-foot-2, 213-pound senior, who completed 14 of 20 passes for 190 yards, bettered the conference mark of 603 career completions by another Florida quarterback, John Reeves, who played from 1969 to 1971. Bobby Raymond tied a National Collegiate Athletic Association single-game record by kicking six field goals in as many attempts and set a Florida mark of 20 in a season.

The Gators turned two fumble

recoveries in the first period and a pair of interceptions in the second quarter into 20 points as they took a 23-6 halftime advantage.

Florida, which will meet Iowa in the Gator Bowl, finished the regular season at 8-2-1, the best mark in Coach Charley Peir's five seasons. FSU, which will play North Carolina in the Peach Bowl, wound up 6-5.

Air Force 38, San Diego St. 7

In San Diego, Ted Sundquist, a reserve running back, rushed for two touchdowns and linebacker Carl Diendoneo had two interceptions, one of which set up another score, as Air Force beat San Diego State, 38-7, in a Western Athletic Conference game.

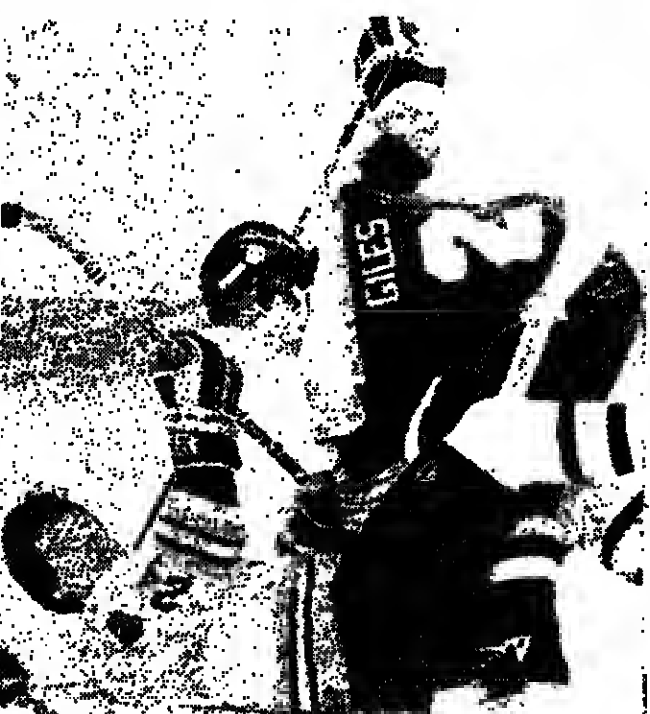
Air Force bolted to a 24-7 half-time lead as the Falcons, ranked second nationally in team rushing, rolled up 272 yards on the ground. Although the field was sloppy following heavy rains, the Falcons, with an effective wishbone attack, finished with 513 yards rushing.

The triumph was the Falcons' seventh straight. They finished the regular season with a 9-2 overall mark and a 5-2 conference record. Air Force will meet Mississippi on Dec. 10 in the Independence Bowl. San Diego State finished the season with 2-9 overall mark, the Aztecs' worst since 1960.

Augustana 21, Union 17

In Kings Mills, Ohio, Jay Penney threw two fourth-quarter touchdowns passes to tight end Norm Singbush, rallying undefeated Augustana College to the NCAA small-college football championship Saturday with a 21-17 victory over Union in the Stagg Bowl at the College Football Hall of Fame.

It was the first NCAA Division III title for Augustana, of Rock Island, Illinois, which was 12-0 this season. Augustana lost to West Georgia, 14-0, in last year's title game. Union, of Schenectady, New York, ended the year at 10-2.



Boston's Terry O'Reilly kept his eye on the play despite being put on ice by Curt Giles in an NHL game Saturday night at Boston Garden. Minnesota blitzed the Bruins, 6-2.

NHL Standings

WALLES CONFERENCE						McKenzie 2 (1), Andrejevich (1), Cloutier (1), Peltano (1), Mullin (1), Petterson (1), Hickey (1), Sutter (1), Federico (1), Gilmore (1), Washington 2, New Jersey 1 (Adams 1), Gormley (1), Lussio (1), Morin (1).	
Patrick Division							
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	
NY Rangers	15	9	4	34	112	98	
NY Islanders	16	9	1	33	30	34	
Philadelphia	15	8	3	33	112	91	
Washington	12	23	2	26	92	127	
Pittsburgh	6	18	2	15	58	114	
New Jersey	3	21	1	7	64	124	
Adams Division						Saville's Results	
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	
Buffalo	15	8	3	33	104	93	
Quebec	15	7	2	31	116	121	
Boston	15	7	2	30	116	77	
Montreal	12	15	2	28	104	104	
Hartford	11	11	2	22	85	96	
Campbell Conference						Fraser's Results	
Norris Division							
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	
Minnesota	14	9	2	31	125	120	
Toronto	12	15	2	29	112	123	
Chicago	11	14	2	24	97	109	
Detroit	10	12	2	22	89	95	
St. Louis	9	14	3	21	91	98	
Saville Division						Hawley's Results	
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	
Edmonton	20	4	3	43	164	108	
Calgary	11	4	1	25	97	105	
Los Angeles	15	5	1	31	117	117	
San Jose	7	15	5	19	85	122	
Winnipeg	8	14	3	19	103	135	
Fraser's Results						Saville's Results	
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	
Buffalo 7, St. Louis 5 (Hawley 1), Virta 12).							
Edmonton 7, Los Angeles 3 (Anderson 2), Hickey 1, Sutter 1, Mullin 1, Petterson 1, Gormley 1, Lussio 1, Morin 1).							
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